

THE TIMES

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President Carter takes full blame for failure of Iran rescue

President Carter took the full blame yesterday for his disastrous Entebbe-style hostage rescue mission into Iran which ended in eight Americans killed and six helicopters and a

transport aircraft lost. The mission, launched without consulting any allies, got no farther than the desert 200 miles south-east of Tehran. No retaliatory action was promised by the

students holding the 50 hostages but they threatened to kill them if another rescue attempt were made. Mrs Thatcher first heard the news on BBC radio.

Eight Americans die and aircraft lost

David Cross
Tehran, April 25
A rescue mission designed to free the hostages from the American Embassy in Tehran ended in a disaster yesterday. Eight Americans were killed and a C-130 transport plane was shot down in a remote desert area, 200 miles from Tehran.

The helicopters were left behind in the desert, but the survivors were safe. The eight dead crewmen had been left behind, but efforts were being made to secure their return through diplomatic channels.

In Mr Brown's view the mission, which he described as complex and difficult, was successful up to the point where the helicopters were being refuelled.

Planning for the operation was begun last November, immediately after the embassy was seized. The decision to go ahead with the attempted rescue was taken two weeks ago.

Mr Brown declined to give details about how the rescue would have been carried out, beyond suggesting that it was not intended to land helicopters in the embassy compound. The first stage of the operation was intended to set up a staging and refuelling post in the Iranian desert.

In Mr Brown's judgment and the judgment of those who had taken part in it was perfectly feasible for the hostages to be rescued. Justifying the mission he said that it "represented the best course of action for getting the hostages out expeditiously with the least risk of harm to the Iranian people."



'We will seek with other nations and Iran a prompt resolution of the crisis without any loss of life, through peaceful and diplomatic means.'

US tries to defend reputation

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, April 25
The American Government is making every possible effort today to minimize the damage done to its reputation and diplomacy by the complete failure of its attempt to rescue the hostages from Tehran.

On the home front, President Carter and other senior officials have been informing members of Congress and the State Department is briefing and reassuring America's friends and allies.

President Carter, in a statement read on television at seven o'clock this morning, defended his decision to attempt the rescue of the hostages in Tehran as "a necessity and a duty."

World taken to edge of war, Tass says

Soviet news agency, Tass, in its commentary on the failed rescue mission, accused President Carter of having taken the world to the edge of war for the sake of purely selfish electioneering.

Ayatollah condemns 'stupid act' but no retaliation planned against hostages

From Tony Allaway
Tehran, April 25
Ayatollah Khomeini tonight told President Carter that his "stupid act" of attempting to rescue the American hostages from Tehran would cost him the American presidency.

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Thatcher first heard of the bid on BBC radio, with the official message arriving in Washington about an hour after the Prime Minister had sent Carter a message of sympathy.

The President said that the discovery of two crashed aircraft and five helicopters from the abortive American rescue attempt in the desert, 250 miles south-east of Tehran.

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Financial markets in the United States were stunned, but there was no panic or feverish selling. The Federal Reserve Bank and the New York Stock Exchange intervened to hold the dollar steady.

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Mr Ian Gilmour, Government spokesman on foreign affairs, said he was confident that Britain would be consulted on the rescue attempt or involved in it, but had informed of the possibility of an operation.

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'Terror' halted peace talks fail

The peace talks between the British and Irish Republican Army (IRA) have been halted by the IRA's announcement that it will not accept a 20 per cent productivity-linked pay offer, and the other unions which voted to accept it.

Rail pay talks to be reopened

Fresh pay negotiations between the British Railways Board and the three rail unions will begin on Monday. Conciliation talks failed to reach an agreement between the National Union of Railwaymen, which rejected a 20 per cent productivity-linked pay offer, and the other unions which voted to accept it.

Killer aged 14 given life detention

A boy aged 14 was sentenced to detention for life for killing a girl aged six, who was strangled and crushed. The judge at Winchester Crown Court said: "You killed an innocent young child in a most brutal fashion. He gave the name of the boy, Robert Cammerton, in the public interest."

Murder in the garden

A MAN was dragged from his house in west Belfast into the back garden by two gunmen and shot dead. The Provisional IRA claimed that he had been killed for being a police informer. Irish police are looking for the gunman who shot the man, a Dundalk man, near the Ulster border, found weapons, including 27 rockets.

Budget cuts threatened

Britain's hopes of a large cut in its EEC budget contribution are being threatened by the Community's over-riding in the agricultural sector. As a result the EEC's spending will be near the ceiling imposed by existing rules, leaving less money available to meet Britain's request for a reduction in its net budget contribution.

Zimbabwe violence

More than 1,000 police moved into Salisbury African townships to quell politically motivated violence, mainly between supporters of Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu (PF) party and Mr Joshua Nkomo's Patriotic Front. There have been reports of deaths, beatings, abductions and robberies. Young people are mostly to blame.

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Personal investment and finance: Completing your tax return; How much do you receive when your life policy matures? A legal aid scheme for employees; Teaching children to understand everyday finance; This week in the Stock Markets
Readers' Forum: Teaching children to understand everyday money matters; Fighting words from the unit trust industry

Marrow used in leukaemia therapy

Experimental form of leukaemia therapy involving freezing and cleansing bone marrow seems to be successful. Marrow from a nuclear physicist was used in the treatment of a child. The disease was removed, treated and the child was healthy. The process is a transplant of marrow. It is thought that several new methods being investigated to tackle leukaemia. It is thought that the research may have application in treatment of other cancers.

146 killed as British holiday airliner crashes into mountain

By Staff Reporters
A British charter flight airliner crashed into a mountain yesterday as it was preparing to land on the island of Tenerife. None of the 146 people on board survived. It is believed to be the worst disaster suffered by a British air carrier.

The Dan-Air 727 left Manchester Airport just after 10 am. Contact was lost about six minutes before it was due to land. The Dan-Air 727 left Manchester Airport just after 10 am. Contact was lost about six minutes before it was due to land.

In the town of Tegueste, near the airport, police reported that the aircraft crashed into a steep, wooded mountain slope, and it is often covered by mist. Visibility at the time of the collision of the two 747s in 1977 was poor.

Passengers who should have been picked up at Tenerife have been flown to Gatwick by Air France. From Gatwick they were scheduled to be taken by Dan-Air to Liverpool and then by coach to Manchester.

Yesterday's disaster is not the first bad accident connected with air travel to the Canary Islands. Tenerife Airport was the scene of the world's worst aviation disaster when on March 27, 1977, two Boeing 747 jumbo jets collided on the runway.

Two men are believed to have arrived in a taxi at the airport and asked for Mr Nafa at the door of the office. He went to meet them and several shots were fired. The men then turned and ran.

Mr Nafa was shot in the chest and arm. He was taken to a hospital where he died. The police are looking for the men who shot him.

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Sir Ian Gilmour—I disagree. Some of his remarks in this delicate situation are highly unfortunate. I do not condemn the action. It is easy to take a hotter-than-thou attitude.

Russians accuse Mr Carter of making world to brink of war for 'egoistic' election interests

Michael Binyon
Moscow, April 25
Russians today accused Mr Carter of putting the world at risk by ordering the rescue of the American hostages in Tehran, and said the operation was a series of "egoistic" moves.

The Tass report said he acted in defiance of international law. The "armed provocation" in Iran showed that he could not care less about his fellow-citizens and was prepared to sacrifice their lives for his electoral interests.

This is tough language, and another commentary makes it clear that the Russians see the operation as a direct threat to themselves and world peace. The commentary said the hostages were only a pretext for the pursuit of an "aggressive, hegemonistic" American policy in the region.

Irs Thatcher 'heard first news on radio'

Michael Hatfield
London, April 25
Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, who first heard the news of the rescue operation on BBC radio yesterday morning, said she was "glad to hear that the rescue operation was successful."

Westminster about why the Government had not been alerted before the public announcement. Last night a group of Labour backbenchers, led by Mr Tony Benn, Mr Eric Heffer and Miss Joan Lestor, all left wing members of the party's national executive, tabled an early-day motion which stated:

Mr Gromyko condemns 'brutal' US policy

From Ian Murray
Paris, April 25
Condemning the American rescue attempt, Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, told the press at the end of his two-day official visit to Paris: "We do not think it can lead to a peaceful solution and we all need a peaceful solution."



Mr Brown, American Defence Secretary, and General David Jones, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, brief reporters.

Sympathy and fear dominate reactions

By Our Foreign Staff
World reaction to the American rescue mission produced a mixture of sympathy and fear. The sympathy was for the lives of the hostages, and the fear was for the lives of the hostages.

neither leader had any warning of the United States mission and neither had any immediate comment to make. China, which has recently expressed concern that Washington's policies towards Tehran might drive Iran closer to the Soviet Union, declined comment.

Families of hostages bewildered

Washington, April 25—Disbelief, dismay, shock and bewilderment were among the first reactions of family members of the hostages when they learned of the failed rescue attempt.



Commons doubts about freedom of mission not confined to Labour MPs

Michael Noyes
London, April 25
The British Government was not the possibility of an attempt to rescue the American hostages in Tehran, but was not involved in any Sir Ian Gilmour, the Lord Secretary, told the House of Commons yesterday.

Both Sir Ian and Mr Shore emphasized the urgency of the matter and the need for the fullest consultation. Urging the Government to impress on the United States the need for the utmost restraint in dealing with the unpredictable consequences of the rescue attempt, Mr Shore pointed out that the Opposition would not support and would oppose any military action against Iran.

Mr Gromyko also said Franco-Soviet relations had enjoyed a "fruitful development", which would continue. Meanwhile, France intends to raise the Iran rescue question at the Luxembourg summit in May.

Greece allowed overflight

From Mario Modiano
Athens, April 25
The Greek Defence Ministry today said that Greece today gave clearance for the American military aircraft in their flight from Bahrain to Ramstein in West Germany.

Full text of President Carter's statement explaining why mission failed

Washington, April 25—This is the text of President Carter's televised address on the aborted attempt to rescue the American hostages:

Deposed emperor makes only one outing in Egypt

Cairo, April 25—The black limousine with its curtains drawn, followed closely by another carrying six hefty bodyguards, sped through the streets of Cairo yesterday.

Parliamentary report, page 3

Cairo airfield thought to be mission base

From Christopher Walker
Jerusalem, April 25
There was widespread but unconfirmed speculation throughout the Middle East tonight that the abortive American mission to rescue the hostages was launched early this morning from an Egyptian military airfield on the outskirts of Cairo.

President Sadat has for some time spoken out harshly against the activities of the Jewish Government, and has described the Israeli Radio as "a lunatic". In Israeli political circles today it was being suggested that Egyptian cooperation was discussed when President Carter and President Sadat held private meetings in Washington earlier this month.

Lord Carrington is sorry rescue did not succeed

By David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent
Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, gave warning last night that it would be a mistake to be too critical or too carping of President Carter. If the rescue operation had been a success, everybody would have applauded it, he said.

Asked what Britain was going to do now, the Foreign Secretary spoke out against further confrontation. Although he did not say, in terms, that the British Government would be advising the United States, he left no doubt that in his view a policy of force was wrong.

Shah in working-class seclusion

Cairo, April 25—The black limousine with its curtains drawn, followed closely by another carrying six hefty bodyguards, sped through the streets of Cairo yesterday.

They rise late and seldom leave the three-storey building where Mr Richard Nixon stayed in June 1974 and President Giscard d'Estaing of France in December 1975, while on official visits.

President Sadat has assured the Shah he will be able to stay in Egypt. Security measures around the park are strict but not excessive. To enter, the visitor needs two special cards: the first to enter the park and the second to approach the villa.

Saturday Review

The quiet master at No 10

Of all British Prime Ministers since the war, Clement Attlee is the most enigmatic. A quiet, unassuming man, he held the competing factions of the Labour Party in check and pushed through the Commons the heaviest legislative programme in history, founding the Welfare State as it is known today. Douglas Jay for a time was personal assistant to Attlee, then became Economic Secretary to the Treasury in the 1945 Labour Government. In this extract from his autobiography Douglas Jay talks of Attlee the man, his ways and his methods.

It is well-known that immediately after becoming PM on 26 July 1945, Attlee intended to become Chancellor and Dalton Foreign Secretary, but changed his mind twenty-four hours later and switched them round. What induced him to change? According to prevalent gossip then and since, it was the King himself. Dalton, in his memoirs *High Tide and After*, reviews the evidence available to him. The official biography of George VI by Sir John Wheeler Bennett says that the King in his diary recommended Bevin for the Foreign Office, and that, in effect, Attlee accepted.

Attlee himself, on the other hand, says that the official biography "makes rather too much" of this incident; that the King "seemed inclined to prefer Mr Bevin as Foreign Secretary", but that this was "not a decisive factor", and that Attlee later made up his own mind. Morrison also in his autobiography claims to have favoured Bevin for the FO.

In face of all this, Dalton concludes that the King probably expressed a preference, but that this may not have been the decisive factor in changing Attlee's mind. Dalton then advances complicated reasons for the King's preference, going years back, which I suspect are imaginary.

Joe Burke, Attlee's private secretary, told me emphatically only a few weeks after the appointment that it was Edward Bridges (then Secretary to the Cabinet, Head of the Civil Service and Permanent Secretary of the Treasury) who persuaded Attlee. I checked this again with Burke some years later and he was quite positive.

Bridges' reasons, according to Burke, were that Bevin and Morrison were notoriously bad team, and that if they were both working on the home front, conflict and indecision would be probable. This sounded convincing to me, since I knew myself that high civil servants feared the Bevin-Morrison feud; and in fact the separation worked well from 1945 to 1951. Also Attlee himself in an *Observer* article mentions as a reason for his change of mind that Morrison did not get on well with Mr Bevin.

Bridges would have been quite entitled to put the point to Attlee, who would have recognized its truth. On the other hand Attlee would never have named the source, but would have taken responsibility himself as he did; and the real story would never have been known to Dalton, Bevin or Morrison. It is quite possible that the King's view happened to coincide with that of Bridges and others, and that Bridges conveyed his view to the Palace via Sir Alan Lascelles, the King's secretary.

I believe, myself, on the evidence that it was Bridges who exerted the crucial influence; and even more certainly that it was the Bevin-Morrison incompatibility that was decisive in Attlee's mind. Attlee himself in his autobiography is typically uncommunicative, and says: "Various reasons impelled me to my final decision, which was, I think, justified by events." But in conversation with Dalton in February 1952, Attlee said: "I thought of it myself," but significantly added: "Ernie and Herbert would not have worked well together on the Home Front."

I gleaned also in my first weeks at No 10 two other reports about the early days of Attlee's premiership. It is known that on 26 July Morrison, supported by Laski of the National Executive, tried to persuade Attlee not to form a Government until the new Parliamentary Labour Party had the chance to elect a new leader. According to the account accepted in No 10 in that

autumn, Attlee had consulted Bevin about this; and Bevin had said "leave him to me" and telephoned Morrison with the remark: "If you don't stop monkeying about, you won't be in the Government at all." Morrison denies in his autobiography that this conversation occurred, and the evidence of it is therefore conflicting. But certainly Attlee decided to ignore the Morrison-Laski proposal; and certainly Bevin did not want Morrison as PM.

The second report, which I heard from Rowan (Attlee's Principal Private Secretary), concerned the Attlee-Laski correspondence of these early days. The first letter from Laski, Rowan said, suggesting that Attlee should give way to Morrison, arrived in the first few days of the new Government.

Feeling unable to propose the usual draft reply himself, Rowan showed the letter to Attlee, who scribbled forthwith: "Thank you for your letter" (of the relevant date) "the contents of which I have noted." The second arrived a week or two later, and was both lengthy and learned; and it was to this that Attlee replied with the oft-quoted words: "A period of silence from you would now be most welcome." I did not see these letters, but the reported wording remained very clear in my mind.

Next to the Cabinet Room, where the PM normally works, and linked to it by a connecting door is the No 10 private office. Here sat the private secretaries; from here papers were circulated; and here in my time we usually all foregathered at 4.30 for a stand-up tea and talk; when a great deal of information could be exchanged.

Francis Williams and I, the private secretaries, the PPS, made up the party. A PPS is always a slight anomaly in the British system as being part-time, and neither a minister nor an official. Attlee mainly used de Freitas for replying to insulating letters from Sir Waldron Smithers (Tory MP) and other cranks accusing the PM of treason and similar offences.

The PPS did not see official papers. Security was achieved by confining such papers to the ground floor and party-political and press-secretarial work to the first floor, and by channeling journalists normally to Francis Williams's passage and away from the private office. The odd man out was the patronage secretary, whose time was largely occupied, apparently, selecting bishops and deans.

Only once in my ten months at No 10 did my liaison with the official secretaries break down. One of the secretaries, one day, off his own bat persuaded the PM to sign a minute to the President of the Board of Trade (Cripps) calling in question the whole Development Area policy. I was frankly horrified when this naturally came back to me from my ex-colleague at the Board of Trade, who must have first thought I had gone off my head. The secretary responsible, who had no idea I was in any way connected with Development Area policy, abjectly apologized.

Another valued colleague of mine in Downing Street was Burke Tread, senior Private Secretary to Dalton at No 11. Unlike Cripps, who later preferred Great George Street, Dalton liked to work in the traditional Chancellor's study on the ground floor of No 11 under Gladstone's portrait; and so Tread's private office was only half-a-minute's walk away from mine, through the inner connecting door. By this method I could exchange messages and coordinate ideas with Dalton and incidentally started a close working arrangement with Tread.



Such were the externals of our daily working life in Downing Street. But the realities in the ten months after September 1945 were three menacing and intractable economic strains: the dollar and balance of payments crisis, following the sharp ending of Lend-Lease in August; the world food scarcity caused by the war; and the coal and fuel shortage remorselessly building up in the United Kingdom itself. The country had voted for social reform. But the shortages of dollars, food and coal were no less stubborn because nobody had voted for them.

My vivid impression of all these months at No 10 was the falsity of the illusion, harboured by journalists, academics, and others, that something called "power" resides in the hands of a prime minister. The picture drawn, or imagined, is of a great man, sitting down in his office, pulling great levers, issuing edicts, and shaping events.

Nothing could be further from the truth in the real life of No 10 as I knew it. So far from pulling great levers, the PM at this time found himself hemmed in by relentless economic or physical forces, and faced with problems which had to be solved, but which could not be solved; unable to do this because Parliament had not yet legislated, or that because it cost too many dollars, or the other because the Americans would not agree, or something else because an obstinate minister objected.

Of course there was some little latitude for action here and there, and by persistent effort and ingenuity, inch by painful inch still might be gained. But too often at No 10 in that winter the outlook seemed one of deadlock, impotence and threatened checkmate next move; and the position of the PM more that of a cornered animal, or a climber on a rock face unable to go up or down, than that of a general ordering his troops wherever he wished around the landscape.

"Power" tends to be something believed in mainly by those who have never worked near the pulsative centre of it. My own understanding and estimate of Attlee changed dramatically during the ten months I worked with him at No 10. I went there, I must confess, with the picture uppermost in my mind of the little military man, just back from the first war, springing to attention on the pavement in Hampstead.

supplemented a little by his sharp comments in Transport House committees in the 1930s. I feared he might not be able to do the job of PM, and shared the feeling of Gaitskill, Durbin and others that we all had to rally round vigorously and help. I left in July 1946 with the conviction that he was fully in command of the job and more likely than anyone else to steer the Government through four or five years of crises.

He was extremely well served by his three chief civil service advisers: Edward Bridges, Norman Brook and Leslie Rowan. Certainly at first they were Rowan in particular—a bit surprised at his methods. One day in October 1945, when Lend-Lease had been cancelled, an atomic energy policy had to be agreed with Truman, Parliament was meeting, and the whole Labour Party programme was to be launched. Rowan asked Attlee in his room at the House after a meeting if he would like a cup of tea. "I'll get it in the Tea Room," said Attlee. Rowan assured him that a messenger could bring it. "He's probably busy," said Attlee, and tripped off down the passage. Rowan, who had spent many months with Churchill, was left speechless.

But we soon got used to his working habits. My normal method was to send a reasonably brief typed comment on leading Cabinet papers within my field, to reply to his very brief requests, and to launch initiatives of my own where I saw a need. I usually suggested a precise course of action, to which he need merely reply "Yes"; so that I could write to some minister, saying "The PM has asked me to suggest . . .". But every so often he would write "No".

Sometimes we used to try a moment or two's conversation in the Cabinet room, where (unlike an interview with most ministers, company chairmen and such, in which one sits in an armchair beside a desk), one was awkwardly perched alongside Attlee at the Cabinet table, and his silence implied he had only four or five seconds to spare. Among the longest comments I ever extracted from him was this: "Wouldn't serve any useful purpose."

It was much harder to draft parliamentary speeches for Attlee than for Dalton. I was asked one morning after breakfast to draft an opening speech

for the introduction of the National Insurance Bill embodying the improved Beveridge scheme for that afternoon, 6 February 1946. I did my best with relays of typists on the "garden floor" level at No 10 and referred to Beveridge, Lloyd George, Churchill, the Means Test, etc.; and being a lover myself of rational grammar and punctuation made it literate. It was a failure.

"Notes, not a lecture," he said, and my grammar and punctuation sank without trace in the delivery. More successfully, when Churchill in December 1945 put down a vote of censure on the Government for failure to demobilize the troops faster than 100,000 a week, I built some staccato notes round the theme: "Would Churchill depart from the age-and-length-of-service-plan or not?" Attlee stuck to this and, offering to sit down, challenged Churchill to answer. This time he scored a real debating success over Churchill on a clearly substantial issue. Though nobody, least of all Attlee himself, would have claimed that he was a great parliamentary speaker, this debate strengthened his authority in a way which was valuable for a good time afterwards.

He was at his most effective at Question Time, for this was a period when both ministers and backbenchers understood the merits of brevity. Once Henry Strauss (later Lord Cotesford), an amiable but pedantic Cambridge academic, asked by way of a supplementary question if the Prime Minister could explain "whether nationalization and socialization are the same thing." "Very much the same," said Attlee, to the House's great pleasure. A Prime Minister in the 1970s would have taken 40 or 50 words to reply.

In the spring of 1946, Dick Crossman came back into my life. Now an MP, and fresh from the Anglo-American Commission on Palestine, he intimated to us at No 10 that he must be granted a 30-minute private interview with the PM on Palestine. Eyebrows were raised at this, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Chief of the Imperial General Staff would normally require less than 30 minutes. But it was conceded; Crossman came; spent half an hour alone with Attlee; and then joined me for a talk in my own room.

He did not describe to me his

30-minute interview, and the following account of it was given to me five or six years later by a Dutch journalist, who was not present: "Crossman arrived punctually and was sat, as usual, with those received by Attlee, uneasily alongside the latter, who remained silent. So Crossman expatiated on the Haifa Refinery, the pipeline, the Holy Places and the Stern Gang and so forth, and paused after nine-and-a-half minutes. Silence for about fifteen seconds."

Crossman then moved over to the Jordan Valley, the potash, and the Gulf of Aqaba, and after nineteen-and-a-half minutes paused again. Silence for twenty seconds. Somewhat nettled, Crossman passed on via the Suez Canal, and the tanker fleet back to the Haifa Refinery, and after twenty-nine and a half minutes obstinately fell silent. After nearly half a minute's pause, Attlee commented: "I saw your mother last week."

That was the precise version of the story as told to me, though it has since assumed various forms. I naturally cannot in any way vouch for its truth.

Several other characteristic incidents, however, one involving Crossman as well as Attlee, can relate from direct knowledge. Some years later, when Attlee was still Leader of the Opposition after 1951, Crossman approached me in a corridor of the House and complained that Attlee still rebuffed all his efforts to be friendly. Crossman by his own account had said to Attlee in the Tea Room of the House that he agreed with a Labour Party statement on foreign policy made that day; but Attlee made no reply. Crossman persisted and remarked: "I said, Clem, that I agreed with the Party's statement today on foreign affairs." And all Attlee said in reply (Crossman told me in tones of protest) was: "Did you?"

But perhaps my own most vivid memory of Attlee concerned an incident in 1954, when he was also still Leader of the Party and the controversy was running about the issue then called German rearmament. There was to be a debate next day in the House on this and Attlee was to make the leading speech for the Labour Opposition expounding the "Five Article Conditions", which were official Party policy.

But a party meeting was to be held at 9 pm—a most inconvenient hour—as the dissidents wanted to move a motion binding the Party to total opposition against German rearmament. It was moved by Harold Wilson.

The meeting was crowded with over 200 excited Labour MPs, and Morrison 14 was so full that Roy Jenkins and I had to sit on a window sill. So much hysteria was aroused about "giving guns to Nazis" etc. etc. that it looked as if the rebel motion would be carried and Attlee defeated. What would happen then? He certainly could not voice views in the House next day which he did not hold. Would he resign? Nobody knew.

Amid much confusion and suspense a vote was taken in which bewildered minor party officials attempted to count hands; and a small piece of paper was handed to Attlee. In a tense silence he rose to his feet and said: "For the motion 109. Against 111. Motion lost. Meeting adjourned"—and walked out of the room. As most of the 200 members present elapsed into gossip and speculation, and discussed whatever Attlee would have done if he had lost, I followed my usual habit and since the business of the House had ended, walked straight out to Westminster Underground station. Beside me, descending the steps to the platform, was Attlee; but knowing his distaste for conversation, I merely nodded. He responded, however, with the just audible remark: "My wife's been left a little money; how should I invest it?" Was this really what was uppermost in his mind that evening? I do not know.

Back in No 10 in 1946, however, we once had a sharp reminder of the sternness of his standards. Francis Williams managed his most successful press work there with little assistance other than that of a secretary, a girl of exceptional charm, who was safely ensconced on the first floor where no Cabinet papers were seen. He and I were also visited frequently by a well-known and friendly American scoop journalist, whose main reputation was concerned with his ability to extract exceedingly sensitive secrets from the heart of various government machines, and publish them to the world.

One day Francis Williams discovered to his consternation that his girl secretary was sharing a flat in the West End with this journalist. He reported

to Attlee, who replied: "She must go. I must take effect." said the PM, and the 1 within 10 minutes, more seen again at No 10. F ferent standards were Attlee years from the presented at No 10 a sea later.

More complicated than Attlee, including Morrison and Nye Bevan. Michael Foot—has in documented the day when could have striven position he did and bel 20 years. "No one," Michael Foot, "has travelled the riddle."

"It was quite impossible," said Morrison in his biography, "to approach enough to get into his and know what he was thinking." The truth, my sense would imply, was that was simpler. Attlee, straightforward Victorian who believed one do one's job and one whether as an army officer or Member of Parliament on Ministers.

My own father, though like Attlee's capacities, character a similar type sprang from a similar ground; so that the characteristics were not unrecognizable. But, I should add, a this because this type can be exact, it therefore estimated. But, secondly combined in a rare mass three qualities of honesty, deep sense and intelligence. First two of an outst that would be about on a higher level than many alive.

None of Attlee's colleagues, the Government, apart Bevin, so manifestly put all three qualities together. It was, these, as it seem me, which enabled him to be, in a sense, a diverse and explosive dual, as Morrison, Dalton, Cripps and Bevan.

Attlee's reliability is ever-increasing, conf among colleagues. Above and over to Bevin, ported to me at the time, after a strenuous harrow Dalton on a drive back Durham on 26 July 19 support of the foolish Cr Dalton plan to replace by Bevin as PM, responded the brief words: "I'm at to little Clem."

Bevin had no difficulty in making the claim to under technical fields such as mines, which he engaged as a subject similar medicine, in which one ed qualified experts, at necessary took a second opinion. But his present virtue of mind was his knowledge of what he stood and what he did i over there was a wholly E character it was Attlee.

I did not fully realize a in my ten months at No 1 later, on, for instance Dalton resigned after the Budget leak, and when the Budget was leaked, the investigation of the motion the unhappy John Reid junior minister, at the 4 1948, the resignation of and Cripps for Victorian deade was, in effect, a Government and the P Party, the next day, inspired by Attlee's forwardness, partly imple an end, the strength of Labour Party in the cou three years, the record by-elections lost between and 1950, despite economic valuations, and the all-time Labour vote in 1951.

He has become known to most people as Attlee's occasional "ruler", as though he had sort of dark cunning beyond simple manner. This still as another misunderstanding. When Attlee accepted D resignation after the leak, or so it was said, he did not "measure" it minister", and above all he had to move Bevin fr Foreign Office in 1951. I reason to doubt that he carrying out what, as he was a public duty he when in the winter of 1 during an unofficial Com inspired cold strike, threatened London's foot, he broadcast an app the dockers to go back to this was preceded by phone conversation between William Haley of the BB speech the "unofficial" leakers should have the of relay, and the PM, who this was carrying a balance the air to board lengths insisted, and Attlee series it was Haley's decision, he thought it wrong. His stroke was called off.

Attlee's idea of public however, did not prove perceiving the qualities failings of his colleagues a sometimes unexpected clarity. Once as Financial tary to the Treasury, I s that in a conversation at No 10 that Cripps as cellor was opposed to suggested action, and started to be told in "He's no judge of politic

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Records of the month

A new clarity and realism in the digital 'Fidelio'

Conductor: Fidelio, Behrens/
Solti. Decca D17833 (3
discs). £17.95, £18.50
SLS 5187 (3 discs);
SLS 5187, £15.95.
SLS 5187, £15.95.
SLS 5187, £15.95.

A new Fidelio set has news
to it that it is the first
to be recorded by the
system which collects re-
corded sound directly into a
studio, then releases it, with-
out distortion (so it is claimed),
transfer to disc or tape.
Full benefit will not be
evident until equipment for
production has been further
improved; with new players, we
are listening to longer
clashes of music at a time.
Ready, on ordinary discs and
tapes, the Prisoners
us, and the finales of both
sound fuller and less sub-
tle even minimal distortion.
No solos, duets and other
ables, a greater realism of
and more orchestral detail
is remarked than on earlier
digital sets. The canon
set, "Mir ist so wunder-
lich, a case in point, the
voices individualized as
as blended and balanced
orchestra.
They are led by Hildegar-
de, a Leonore at once
lively, her full vocal reserves
ined for great moments,
and profoundly expressive,
such as well as song alike
man, speakers will wish
more spoken dialogue had
included. Behrens encom-
s the high-mindedness, the
vision of a loving wife in



Wilhelmine Schröder-Devrient, an early Leonore acclaimed in Vienna in 1822

a boy's disguise (possible even
on records), and the agony of
her quest, as if effortlessly—
how much art must have gone
into this super synthesis!
With Solti's Choralia's de-
lightful and spirited Marzullo,
Hans Solti's sterling Rocco and
David Kuebler's sturdy Jac-
quino, the first scene arouses
highest hopes which the charac-
terful, measured reading of Sir
Georg Solti and his excellent
Chicago forces, then Adam's
forceful Pizarro (musically not

quite tidy) and Gwynne
Howell's sonorous Minister later
confirm. There is also one dis-
appointment, and that is the
Florestan of Peter Hofmann,
clearly well out of voice at the
start, raw and unsteady though
musical as ever. As with the
Solti/Decca Flying Dutchman,
the production of this Fidelio
remains doggedly unstagey, giv-
ing the atmosphere of a concert
performance—surely a tactical
miscalculation. Even so, the
new set has much in its favour.

The new Cav and Pag, con-
ducted by Muti and strongly
cast, enter highly competitive
record territory, and justify
their challenge with earthy,
robust interpretations support-
ed by the conductor's scrupu-
lous attention to musical and
textual authenticity. Some
favourite top notes may be
missed, but as a result, and
with the benefit of Caballé's
moving, gloriously sung San-
tuzza, Cavalleria emerges more
meritorious than most perform-

ances lead one to suppose, the
orchestral textures admittedly
blatant, but the invention
abundant, of consistent musical
quality, projected on a strong
dramatic current, by no means
inferior to Pajalacci. Matteo
Manuguerra's Alfio (notwith-
standing whiplashes like pistol-
shots) impresses powerfully,
and Anirudh Varma makes
welcome re-appearance as old
Mamma Lucia. The choral sing-
ing is particularly enjoyable in
both operas.

William Mann

'Messiah' at last in Handelian style

Handel: Messiah. Soloists/Choir
of Christ Church, Oxford/
Academy of Ancient Music/Hog-
wood. L'Oiseau-Lyre D18933 (3
discs). £18.95, £19.50.
SLS 5187 (3 discs);
SLS 5187, £15.95.
SLS 5187, £15.95.

To begin with, this three large-
scale masterpieces of Western
choral music, and in perform-
ances so different in character
that they scarcely seem to be-
long to the same tradition. No
one, I think, is likely to be in-
stantly won over to these re-
cordings on hearing the opening
bars of any of them. The most
revolutionary is of course Chris-
topher Hogwood's Messiah.
There is little of the customary
solemn grandeur as the over-
ture starts, but rather thrust
and vigour, and that is how it
remains. The balance, how-
ever, particularly in the Pas-
sion music, this highlights the
drama (especially where the
strings pound out the dotted
rhythm that Handel uses for
urgency or bitterness); else-
where, for example the
choruses in the Christmas
music, it leads a new joy and
even ebullience.

The work is given according
to the text Handel specified for
a Foundling Hospital perform-
ance in 1754, and with forces as
"authentic" as we can get:
thus there is an all-male choir,
and the numbers of both singers
and players (using instruments
of the time, of course) cor-
respond with Handel's known
requirements. The balance,
accordingly, is more truthful to
his intentions than in the
generality of performances. I
find the results exciting, sur-
prising, and in most respects
very rewarding.
Much of this is due to the
sheer momentum generated by
the performance, much to the
clarity of texture consequent on
the small numbers and the light-
ness of sound and articulation.
The choir of Christ Church, Ox-
ford, sing well but not quite
with the focus and focus of the
definition of some. The solo
singing—and this, I think, is
what will disconcert most
hearsers, at least to begin with
—is, though always controlled
and accurate, very restrained in
expression. It may even seem
blatant at times. Some of the
singers sound as if unnaturally
held back, but others, notably
Judith Nelson, find a manner
that manages to be expressive
without infringing the limita-
tions of style.
Neither of the Bach record-
ings does quite that. The
Archive St Matthew Passion is
in most respects traditional.
Karl Richter, though reputedly
a Bach specialist, conducts it
much as he does Brahms. There
are large, sentimental rallen-
tandos at the ends of most
items and in general a plethora
of romantic shaping. Yet rhyth-
mically much of it is severe, to
the point of rigidity: I found

the opening chorus alarmingly
stiff and unyielding, and indeed
the choruses throughout are for
the most part slow and very
weighty. All is superbly disci-
plined, but to my mind neither
in keeping with even the basic
precepts of Bachian style nor
musical in itself. The virtues of
the set lie in the exceptionally
high quality of the solo singing.
Peter Schreier makes a wonder-
fully flexible, sweet-toned, Evan-
gelist, a delight to listen to for
his diction and his musicality.
Fischer-Dieskau's Christus is of
course most feelingly done. The
accompanied recitatives, which
the soprano, Janet Baker, the
contralto (a predictably deeply-
felt "Erbarne dich"), Matti
Salminen, the resonant bass.
The Karajan B minor Mass is
a second reissue of a set from
the early 1950s, and of course
falls far below modern stan-
dards of reproduction. The
choruses are often a blur: I
found the opening "Kyrie"
hard to take, with its poor
sound and the absence of any
feeling for the music's great
span and rhythmic breadth. In-
deed the choruses, often acce-
nted in tempo, give limited
pleasure. Anyone buying this
set would do so only for the
solo singing of Schwarzkopf,
and perhaps Hoffgen and
Gedda. But there are many
superior versions, and to choose
this one is as much a curiosity
as a waste of money.
With the Folio Society issue
Haydn's Music for England we
are back to original instru-
ments. Here Mr Hogwood and
members of his Academy offer
an entertaining selection of
Haydn's London music (or
music that can plausibly be
racked on to have some con-
nection with his London visits).
Two sides give selections of
songs—charmingly done by
Judith Nelson and Paul Elliott
—and small instrumental
pieces; two give full-length
works, a Quartet (top 71 No 3)
and Symphony No 94, a surprise
indeed in Salomon's chamber
arrangement which, done in
purpose, is interesting
mainly for what it says about
amateur musical practices at
the time and for the differences
it points up between Haydn's
orchestral and chamber styles.
It is good to hear these pieces
on original instruments, but
although the playing is very
spirited the standard of per-
formance is not always the best
this group can manage: there
is some unsure intonation in
the quartet (revealing though it
is to hear it in this quality of
tone) and in the London trios
(are issued with an attractive
little volume by Mr Hogwood,
Haydn's Visit to England).
No original instruments,
regrettably, for the Avison
recording from the Bournemouth
Sinfonietta: the music would
have profited from sharper
articulation. But it is attrac-
tive and useful stuff, by all
means, and the shadow of
Handel: indeed it has an air
of Italianate English accen-
tricity all its own. There are
fugal movements, solemn ones,
simple melodic ones, giant
dances, and all are played in
pleasantly spirited fashion. The
final concerto here, in E minor,
can stand up in any company.
Lastly, let me draw attention
to the charming Archive record
in which Kenneth Gilbert and
 Trevor Pinnock play the elegant
récitativo little duo-concertos by
Antonio Soler, some on pianos,
some on harpsichords—no one
could fail to be entertained by
this gracefully managed ex-
change of musical small talk.

Stanley Sadie

Mozart's joke related as brilliantly as its music deserves

rt: Eine kleine Nach-
t. KX55/A Musical Joke
Amadeus Quartet/Zeppe-
double bass/Seifert, Kilar
S. D. 2531 253, £5.50;
SLS 253, £5.35.

nd, Poulenc and Ibert:
de Vivre". Atheni-
c. RCA RL 25278;
RK 25278, £4.49.

e Brass. Philip Jones
Ensemble. Arco ZRC 912;
ZRC 912, £5.25.

ann, Rachmaninov, and
(The Horowitz Concerts
79). Vladimir Horowitz
RL 13433; RK 13433.

le, Bach and Mozart:
Rubinstein. RCA RL
RK 13342, £4.49.

title "Joie de Vivre"
by RCA to its French
reviewed below
have suited DG's new
de coupling even better:
t plainly bubbled over
it when writing his
d. Joke and Eine kleine
musik in 1787. Not for
time have I encountered
exuding more happiness.
ugh the charming cleve-
comes as a reminder
C22 was nicknamed "The
Musical Joke". The
target of Mozart's wit here
is bumptious composer, not
mer. Humorous as are the
harmonies and false
the non-sequiturs and the
ng, this little four-mov-
serenade still teaches a
lesson on how not to
ose than any text-book.
Amadeus Quartet and their
relish every bit to it
with stylishly straight-
Supported by Renner,
erie's double-bass, they
Eine kleine Nachtmusik
treble's eagerness and
s never forgetting that it
written primarily to divert

—and, incidentally, how splen-
dently the music repays the
personal touch of just five indi-
viduals instead of regimented
orchestral strings.

The Atheni Ensemble's
newest disc certainly supports
the contention that French
composers find it easier to
curtain than edify. The
group's neat, smooth playing is
heard in the advantage in
Gounod's Petite Symphonie for
nine wind instruments, an age-
ing gentleman's contented
small talk, and Ibert's charm-
ingly graceful Trois Pièces
Brevés for wind quintet.
Poulenc's eclectic, earlyish Sex-
tante for piano and wind, a
valuable addition to the cata-
logue, finds them a little re-
strained in the livelier, spikier
(compared) sections of the first
and last movements, though
wondering enough in the lyrical
middle. Never long suppressed by
this composer.

The Philip Jones Brass
Ensemble plays with the
greater authority of longer
experience throughout a new
anthology of works for large
brass ensemble and percussion
entitled Festive Brass. The
programme is far more manly
and varied than might be an-
ticipated, with Britten's recently
unearthed Russian Funeral
(1936), contrapuntally exploring
a Russian funeral song also
used by Shostakovich in his
eleventh symphony, perhaps
the collector's piece. Contem-
porary Britain is represented
by another grave novelty (sur-
prisingly grave since it comes
from a "Wine Symphony") in
Derek Bourgeois's "Rock".
The most arresting of the larger
pieces for me was nevertheless
not these or Richard Strauss's
already available Fest musik
der Stadt Wien, but Henri
Dutilleul's Procession du Vendredi-
Saint. Transcriptions of Franck's
Sainte Héroïque and Casals's
O Vós Omnes and shorter fan-
tasia by Uhl, Janacek, Bliss,
Britten and Copland (the last



rivalling the opening of
Zerkowicz's complete the bill,
all of it played with strongly
characterful expressive flexi-
bility as well as close-knit
ensemble, and recorded with
warmth and bloom.

Two legendary keyboard
giants are still keeping their
admirers happy on disc. The
latest Horowitz issue couples
Schumann's Humoresque with
Rachmaninov's Barcarolle and
Humoresque and Liszt's
Consolation No. 3, and Mephisto
Waltz No 1, each claimed as
his first recordings of these
particular works. All come

from live concerts (1978/1979),
and capture a minimum
of extraneous coughing, and
applause with the maximum
excitement always engendered
in this artist by the presence
of an audience. Larger than
life? Well yes, now and again
you can point to license in this
or that aspect. But faced with
music-making of such intensity
and panache, why worry. At the
end of the concluding Mephi-
sto Waltz (Busoni and Horowitz
embellished) I nearly
joined in the audience
applause.

Rubinstein's recital is a

first-time release of recordings
dating from 1928 and 1970. Of
the two later performances, the
Bach-Busoni Chaconne is a
miracle of colour and control
for someone already 83, and
there are noble and moving
things in Franck's Prelude,
Chorale and Fugue even if a
few opportunities for quieter
playing and textural clarity in
climaxes are missed in the
Fugue. Mozart's A minor
Rondo, recorded when he was
72, is at once simple and loving.

Joan Chissell

above: sleeve design by
Klaus Steffens for A Musical
Joke, inspired by a vignette
published in 1802 in the first
edition.

Barenboim inspires a fine German sound from France

ms: Violin Concerto,
Orchestra de Paris/
Barenboim. DG 2531 253, £5.50;
SLS 253, £5.35.

le, Serenade/In memoriam
Liszt/Lengyel. Gewandhaus
Orchestra/Masur. Philips 9500
5545.

kovsky: Manfred Sym-
phony. LPO/Rostropovich. EMI
3730; TC-ASD 3730.

his: Symphonies Nos 5/
6. Moscow Radio SO/
deutscher. HMV Melodiya
3780, £5.40.

Enigma Variations.

Vaughan Williams: Tallis Fan-
tasia/Waspes Overture. LSO/
Previn. EMI ASD 3857;
TC-ASD 3857, £5.40.

There seems to be a distinct
feeling among record companies
that orchestras, and sometimes
even conductors, are at their
best in the home product, ex-
cept when it comes to American
orchestras, whose compatriot
composers have not provided so

very much music that is gen-
erally held to be marketable. It
is something of a surprise,
therefore, to find among this
month's releases a French
orchestra being allowed access
to the heart of the German
repertoire, a Russian orchestra
offering Sibelius, and André
Previn, who knows how to
cosmopolitan enough, making
what would appear to be his
first recording of Elgar. The
results are interesting.

Daniel Barenboim has in-
vincibly received criticism in
France for the "Teutonic"
music he has introduced to the
Orchestra de Paris, but so far
in the recording studio the
partnership has concentrated on
French music, including
impressive cycles of Berlioz and
Debussy. Now we are able to
hear them in Brahms, and the
sound they produce is admir-
ably firm, generous and suppo-
rtive, yet also, beautifully
coloured in a way that brings
out the poetic richness of the
orchestration. This almost
tangible accompaniment is well
fitted to enhance knowing
Zukerman's very romantic solo
playing, which leads not in the
direction of open-hearted
warmth but towards regions
of darker and more troubled
emotion. The performance is
technically superb, there is
nothing that passes by as mere
decoration or virtuoso flourish:
the trills, for instance, have a
trembling anxiety, and the
Joachim cadenza is unusually
charged with feeling.

Salvatore Accardo, offers a
very different kind of violin
line, angelic in its purity yet
hardly less exciting. His music,
however, is very much less
exciting. The common view
that Bruch wrote only one work
for violin and orchestra is not
seriously challenged by the

four-movement serenade, which
has lots of nice bits but is
intrinsically loose and long-
winded. In memoriam, how-
ever, is worth hearing. Bruch
hinted that he wrote it as an
elegy for the emperors of
Germany and Austria-Hungary
who died in 1918, which may
suggest something of Elgarian
pomp and circumstance, but in
fact this adagio is a private
matter closer in tone to Chaus-
son's Poème. It is broadly and
warmly measured by the
Leipzig Gewandhaus Orchestra
under Kurt Masur.

Like this Bruch disc, Rostropovich's recording of Tchaikovsky's Manfred Symphony comes from a boxed set, whose dis-
solution makes available one
of the finest performances of
this work on record. Almost
every bar is imbued with the
hollow, haunted poetry of
estrangement that was Tchaikovsky's deeply personal re-
sponse to Byron's drama: there
is no question here of pro-
gramme music as something
external and objective. Yet
Rostropovich has had too much
experience of orchestras to
allow the London Philharmonic
an excess of freedom, and his
combination of expressive
largeness with tidy detail wins
from them magnificent playing.
Things are rather different
in Moscow. Gennadi Rozhd-
venstevsky adopts fast tempos for
the last two movements of Sibe-
lius's fifth symphony, and in
the sixth he unfortunately
brings his coy charm to bear
on the solemn string music that
frames the work, but most of
the signs indicate that he
understands the way Sibelius's
music moves and breathes.
However, the orchestral playing
is ludicrously inept, with well
worn brass, frayed at the edges,

and with wobbly woodwind,
including a ripe bassoon which
reduces a crucial moment in
the opening movement of the
fifth symphony to utter vul-
garity. And yet, given that Fin-
land was a Russian dependency
throughout most of Sibelius's
composing career, could this
conceivably have been how he
expected his music to be played?

Previn's entry into unfamiliar
territory with the Enigma
Variations is much more pleas-
ing. Most English conductors
treat the work as a grand sym-
phonic movement, but Previn
keeps a distinct tempo for each
of the "friends" pictured
within (and without too, on
the sleeve). As a result the
nervous, capricious side of Elgar
is effectively brought to the
surface, and also his sense of
fun and his mastery of varia-
tion techniques. I would have
liked more Elgar on the second
side, instead of Vaughan Wil-
liams's Waspes Overture, which
is unexceptionable but no more,
and his Tallis Fantasia, which
starts out in the cathedral and
ends up in the confectioner's
shop.

Finally, with absolutely no
worries about a misalliance
of music and personnel, a wel-
come for the return of Don
Quixote impermeated fully by
Paul Tortelier and guided
encouragingly by the late
Rodolf Kempe. I see no special
reason for preferring Kempe's
own Rosenkavalier suite to
those prepared by others,
though it has the same effect
of making one want immedi-
ately to hear the whole opera.
And it is, to be sure, gloriously
played.

Paul Griffiths

Take Five
New Records for May from Decca
Two Dynamic Digital Recordings!

Kirill Kondrashin
conducts
Dvořák
Symphony No. 9 'From the New
World'
A strongly idiomatic performance
with the
Vienna Philharmonic
SXL 7510 • KSXDC 7510 •



Kyung-Wha Chung
her first Digital Recording
Beethoven
Violin Concerto
with the
Vienna Philharmonic
conducted by
Kirill Kondrashin
SXL 7508 • KSXDC 7508 •

And these three powerful recordings:

Tosca
The fervour and potency
of Puccini's opera is fully
realised by a formidable
cast on this set—
with Mirella Freni
in the title role
Luciano Pavarotti
as Cavaradossi
Sherrill Milnes
as Scarpia
plus full supporting
cast and chorus and the
National Philharmonic
conducted by
Nicola Rescigno
D134D 2LPs K134K 22 •

Sir Georg Solti
magnificent in
Bruckner
Symphony No. 6
with the
Chicago Symphony
The first of a complete
Bruckner Symphonies
series with Sir Georg
and the Chicago
orchestra
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Mehta conducts
Mahler
Symphony No. 3
with
Maureen Forrester
and the
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ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

Today 25 April 7.30 p.m.	LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA	Conductor: Sir John Barbirolli	Programme: 1. The Four Seasons (Vivaldi) 2. The Four Seasons (Vivaldi) 3. The Four Seasons (Vivaldi) 4. The Four Seasons (Vivaldi)
Friday 26 April 8 p.m.	THE KING'S SINGERS	Conductor: Charles Camilleri	Programme: 1. The King's Singers 2. The King's Singers 3. The King's Singers 4. The King's Singers
Sunday 27 April 3.30 p.m.	PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA	Conductor: Yevgeny Svetlanov	Programme: 1. The Philharmonia Orchestra 2. The Philharmonia Orchestra 3. The Philharmonia Orchestra 4. The Philharmonia Orchestra
Sunday 27 April 7.30 p.m.	ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA	Conductor: Sir Colin Davis	Programme: 1. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra 2. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra 3. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra 4. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra
Monday 28 April 8 p.m.	LONDON PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA	Conductor: Sir John Barbirolli	Programme: 1. The London Philharmonic Orchestra 2. The London Philharmonic Orchestra 3. The London Philharmonic Orchestra 4. The London Philharmonic Orchestra
Wednesday 30 April 8 p.m.	LONDON MOZART PLAYERS	Conductor: Sir John Barbirolli	Programme: 1. The London Mozart Players 2. The London Mozart Players 3. The London Mozart Players 4. The London Mozart Players
Thursday 1 May 8 p.m.	LONDON PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA	Conductor: Sir John Barbirolli	Programme: 1. The London Philharmonic Orchestra 2. The London Philharmonic Orchestra 3. The London Philharmonic Orchestra 4. The London Philharmonic Orchestra
Friday 2 May 8 p.m.	LOS ANGELES PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA	Conductor: Sir John Barbirolli	Programme: 1. The Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra 2. The Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra 3. The Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra 4. The Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra
Saturday 3 May 8 p.m.	ENGLISH BACH SOCIETY	Conductor: Sir John Barbirolli	Programme: 1. The English Bach Society 2. The English Bach Society 3. The English Bach Society 4. The English Bach Society
Sunday 4 May 3.30 p.m.	ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA	Conductor: Sir John Barbirolli	Programme: 1. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra 2. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra 3. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra 4. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra
Sunday 4 May 7.30 p.m.	ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA	Conductor: Sir John Barbirolli	Programme: 1. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra 2. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra 3. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra 4. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra
Monday 5 May 8 p.m.	ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA	Conductor: Sir John Barbirolli	Programme: 1. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra 2. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra 3. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra 4. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra
Wednesday 7 May 8 p.m.	ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA	Conductor: Sir John Barbirolli	Programme: 1. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra 2. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra 3. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra 4. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra
Thursday 8 May 8 p.m.	ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA	Conductor: Sir John Barbirolli	Programme: 1. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra 2. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra 3. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra 4. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra
Friday 9 May 8 p.m.	ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA	Conductor: Sir John Barbirolli	Programme: 1. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra 2. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra 3. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra 4. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra
Sunday 11 May 3.30 p.m.	ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA	Conductor: Sir John Barbirolli	Programme: 1. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra 2. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra 3. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra 4. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra
Sunday 11 May 7.30 p.m.	ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA	Conductor: Sir John Barbirolli	Programme: 1. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra 2. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra 3. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra 4. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra
Monday 12 May 8 p.m.	ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA	Conductor: Sir John Barbirolli	Programme: 1. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra 2. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra 3. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra 4. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra
Wednesday 14 May 8 p.m.	ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA	Conductor: Sir John Barbirolli	Programme: 1. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra 2. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra 3. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra 4. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra
Thursday 15 May 8 p.m.	ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA	Conductor: Sir John Barbirolli	Programme: 1. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra 2. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra 3. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra 4. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra
Friday 16 May 8 p.m.	ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA	Conductor: Sir John Barbirolli	Programme: 1. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra 2. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra 3. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra 4. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra
Sunday 18 May 3.30 p.m.	ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA	Conductor: Sir John Barbirolli	Programme: 1. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra 2. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra 3. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra 4. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra
Sunday 18 May 7.30 p.m.	ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA	Conductor: Sir John Barbirolli	Programme: 1. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra 2. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra 3. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra 4. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra
Monday 19 May 8 p.m.	ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA	Conductor: Sir John Barbirolli	Programme: 1. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra 2. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra 3. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra 4. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra

QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL

Today 25 April 7.30 p.m.	THE ROYAL CHORUS	Conductor: Sir John Barbirolli	Programme: 1. The Royal Chorus 2. The Royal Chorus 3. The Royal Chorus 4. The Royal Chorus
Sunday 27 April 3.30 p.m.	SHIRAZ PETER	Conductor: Sir John Barbirolli	Programme: 1. Shiraz Peter 2. Shiraz Peter 3. Shiraz Peter 4. Shiraz Peter
Sunday 27 April 7.30 p.m.	LONDON CONCERT ORCHESTRA	Conductor: Sir John Barbirolli	Programme: 1. The London Concert Orchestra 2. The London Concert Orchestra 3. The London Concert Orchestra 4. The London Concert Orchestra
Monday 28 April 8 p.m.	THE CITY OF LONDON SYMPHONY	Conductor: Sir John Barbirolli	Programme: 1. The City of London Symphony 2. The City of London Symphony 3. The City of London Symphony 4. The City of London Symphony
Wednesday 30 April 8 p.m.	THE HILLIARD ORCHESTRA	Conductor: Sir John Barbirolli	Programme: 1. The Hilliard Orchestra 2. The Hilliard Orchestra 3. The Hilliard Orchestra 4. The Hilliard Orchestra
Thursday 1 May 8 p.m.	THE HILLIARD ORCHESTRA	Conductor: Sir John Barbirolli	Programme: 1. The Hilliard Orchestra 2. The Hilliard Orchestra 3. The Hilliard Orchestra 4. The Hilliard Orchestra
Friday 2 May 8 p.m.	THE HILLIARD ORCHESTRA	Conductor: Sir John Barbirolli	Programme: 1. The Hilliard Orchestra 2. The Hilliard Orchestra 3. The Hilliard Orchestra 4. The Hilliard Orchestra
Saturday 3 May 8 p.m.	THE HILLIARD ORCHESTRA	Conductor: Sir John Barbirolli	Programme: 1. The Hilliard Orchestra 2. The Hilliard Orchestra 3. The Hilliard Orchestra 4. The Hilliard Orchestra
Sunday 4 May 3.30 p.m.	THE HILLIARD ORCHESTRA	Conductor: Sir John Barbirolli	Programme: 1. The Hilliard Orchestra 2. The Hilliard Orchestra 3. The Hilliard Orchestra 4. The Hilliard Orchestra
Sunday 4 May 7.30 p.m.	THE HILLIARD ORCHESTRA	Conductor: Sir John Barbirolli	Programme: 1. The Hilliard Orchestra 2. The Hilliard Orchestra 3. The Hilliard Orchestra 4. The Hilliard Orchestra
Monday 5 May 8 p.m.	THE HILLIARD ORCHESTRA	Conductor: Sir John Barbirolli	Programme: 1. The Hilliard Orchestra 2. The Hilliard Orchestra 3. The Hilliard Orchestra 4. The Hilliard Orchestra
Wednesday 7 May 8 p.m.	THE HILLIARD ORCHESTRA	Conductor: Sir John Barbirolli	Programme: 1. The Hilliard Orchestra 2. The Hilliard Orchestra 3. The Hilliard Orchestra 4. The Hilliard Orchestra
Thursday 8 May 8 p.m.	THE HILLIARD ORCHESTRA	Conductor: Sir John Barbirolli	Programme: 1. The Hilliard Orchestra 2. The Hilliard Orchestra 3. The Hilliard Orchestra 4. The Hilliard Orchestra
Friday 9 May 8 p.m.	THE HILLIARD ORCHESTRA	Conductor: Sir John Barbirolli	Programme: 1. The Hilliard Orchestra 2. The Hilliard Orchestra 3. The Hilliard Orchestra 4. The Hilliard Orchestra
Sunday 11 May 3.30 p.m.	THE HILLIARD ORCHESTRA	Conductor: Sir John Barbirolli	Programme: 1. The Hilliard Orchestra 2. The Hilliard Orchestra 3. The Hilliard Orchestra 4. The Hilliard Orchestra
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Thursday 15 May 8 p.m.	THE HILLIARD ORCHESTRA	Conductor: Sir John Barbirolli	Programme: 1. The Hilliard Orchestra 2. The Hilliard Orchestra 3. The Hilliard Orchestra 4. The Hilliard Orchestra
Friday 16 May 8 p.m.	THE HILLIARD ORCHESTRA	Conductor: Sir John Barbirolli	Programme: 1. The Hilliard Orchestra 2. The Hilliard Orchestra 3. The Hilliard Orchestra 4. The Hilliard Orchestra
Sunday 18 May 3.30 p.m.	THE HILLIARD ORCHESTRA	Conductor: Sir John Barbirolli	Programme: 1. The Hilliard Orchestra 2. The Hilliard Orchestra 3. The Hilliard Orchestra 4. The Hilliard Orchestra
Sunday 18 May 7.30 p.m.	THE HILLIARD ORCHESTRA	Conductor: Sir John Barbirolli	Programme: 1. The Hilliard Orchestra 2. The Hilliard Orchestra 3. The Hilliard Orchestra 4. The Hilliard Orchestra
Monday 19 May 8 p.m.	THE HILLIARD ORCHESTRA	Conductor: Sir John Barbirolli	Programme: 1. The Hilliard Orchestra 2. The Hilliard Orchestra 3. The Hilliard Orchestra 4. The Hilliard Orchestra

PURCELL ROOM

Today 25 April 7.30 p.m.	PRIMO CONCERTANTE OF LONDON	Conductor: Sir John Barbirolli	Programme: 1. Primo Concertante of London 2. Primo Concertante of London 3. Primo Concertante of London 4. Primo Concertante of London
Sunday 27 April 3.30 p.m.	HYE-YOUNG CHOI	Conductor: Sir John Barbirolli	Programme: 1. Hye-Young Choi 2. Hye-Young Choi 3. Hye-Young Choi 4. Hye-Young Choi
Sunday 27 April 7.30 p.m.	ENGLISH BACH SOCIETY	Conductor: Sir John Barbirolli	Programme: 1. The English Bach Society 2. The English Bach Society 3. The English Bach Society 4. The English Bach Society
Monday 28 April 8 p.m.	ENGLISH BACH SOCIETY	Conductor: Sir John Barbirolli	Programme: 1. The English Bach Society 2. The English Bach Society 3. The English Bach Society 4. The English Bach Society
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Friday 2 May 8 p.m.	ENGLISH BACH SOCIETY	Conductor: Sir John Barbirolli	Programme: 1. The English Bach Society 2. The English Bach Society 3. The English Bach Society 4. The English Bach Society
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Monday 19 May 8 p.m.	ENGLISH BACH SOCIETY	Conductor: Sir John Barbirolli	Programme: 1. The English Bach Society 2. The English Bach Society 3. The English Bach Society 4. The English Bach Society

Malvern Festival

19 May - 1 June

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KEN WYNNE PAUL HARDWICK

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ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

Philharmonia Orchestra

MUSIC DIRECTOR: RICCARDO MUTI

Tomorrow at 3.15 p.m.

Sponsored by Trustees of the Hall

YEVGENY SVETLANOV

Tchaikovsky: Three Dances from The Snow Maiden

Mozart: Violin Concerto No. 5 in A major

VLADIMIR SPIVAKOV

Tchaikovsky: Symphony No. 4

Friday 9 May at 8 p.m.

ANDREW DAVIS

Stockhausen: JUBILEE for Orchestra

Mahler: Symphony No. 5

LYSIS will give a pre-concert recital of chamber works by Stockhausen in the

Waterloo Room at 5.30. Entrance £1.00.

TOMORROW at 7.30 p.m.

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

YEHUDI MENUHIN

For details see South Bank Guide

HAYDN-MOZART SOCIETY WEDNESDAY NEXT 30 APRIL at 8 p.m.

LMP LONDON MOZART PLAYERS

Conductor: TAMAS VASARY

STEPHEN BISHOP-KOVACEVICH

For details see South Bank Guide

GIULINI

Los Angeles Philharmonic

MAHLER & BEETHOVEN

FRIDAY NEXT 5 MAY at 8 p.m.

For details see South Bank Guide

EMIL GILELS

with ELENA GILELS

MOZART programme

Symphony No. 39, K.543

Concerto for two pianos, K.365

Piano Concerto, K.395

PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA

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London Symphony Orchestra

under their Principal Conductor

CLAUDIO ABBADO

THURSDAY 4 MAY at 8 p.m.

ALFRED BRENDL

BEETHOVEN: Piano Concerto No. 5 'Emperor'

RAVEL: La Valse

BIZET: Suite, L'Arlesienne

For details see South Bank Guide

WILHELM KEMPF

BEETHOVEN

Sonata in D, Op. 109

Sonata in E flat, Op. 7

Sonata in C minor, Op. 111

For details see South Bank Guide

QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL

TOMORROW at 7.15 p.m.

Mendelssohn: Midsummer Night's Dream Overture

Mendelssohn: Violin Concerto in E minor

Schubert: Rosamunde Overture and excerpts

JACK ROTHSTEIN violin

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MERYL DROWER soprano. HOWARD SHELLEY piano

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WEDNESDAY NEXT 30 APRIL at 7.45 p.m.

Belgrade Strings

Conductor: ALEXANDAR PAVLOVIC

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FRIDAY 9 MAY at 7.45 p.m.

ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA

MICHAEL TILSON THOMAS conductor

THEA KING clarinet

BEETHOVEN: Music for Egmont

AARON COPLAND: Clarinet Concerto

BEETHOVEN: Symphony No. 3 in C minor

For details see South Bank Guide

AMADEUS QUARTET

with PETER FRANKL piano

Quartet in E minor, Op. 64 No. 2 HAYDN

Quartet in E minor VERDI

Piano Quintet in A. Op. 81 DVORAK

For details see South Bank Guide

RAYMOND GUB

From Westminster to Moscow, an analysis of the effects of America's abortive attempt to free the ho-

The insuperable hurdles that doomed the raid

Nothing so impresses one's friend's a military coup which goes right. Nothing so depresses them as one which goes wrong. A military operation to pluck the 50 American hostages from the embassy in Tehran always looked more likely to have the latter result. But the outcome has been even more wretched than even the most pessimistic prediction.

Planning for it started shortly after the hostages began their ordeal, which has already lasted 173 days. The operation which has ended so miserably was one of a number of contingency schemes drawn up in such secrecy that even the American media failed to uncover the details, or at least felt inhibited from publishing them.

Its inspiration was partly the brilliantly successful raid carried out by Israeli commandos at Entebbe in July 1976 when more than 100 passengers and crew from a hijacked airliner were snatched from the grip of a fanatic Idi Amin. But there have been other precedents, less spectacular operations during the past decade, involving an airliner at Mogadishu in 1977, and a train in Holland in the same year.

It has presented the rescuers with problems which originally seemed insuperable. None however looked quite as difficult as the task confronting United States forces in Tehran. This was partly because of the geographical position of the Iranian capital, located as it is far from the sea and from an established military base. And it was partly because of the pervasive, fanatical hostility of its people to the United States.

The first problem was how to get one's rescuers into the city. The second was to remove the hostages who presumably would also have been taken by surprise and would hardly be in peak physical condition. And the third was to escape from the capital.

As the world now knows, the 90-strong squad of volunteers drawn from all four United States services, did not have the opportunity to test their plan over even the first of these hurdles. Multitudes of the kind or another in three of the eight RH-53 specially adapted Sea Stallion helicopters persuaded the force commander to abort the mission four hours after it had started. Six helicopters were ruled to be the minimum necessary for the raid on the embassy. The final act in this awful tragedy when a rearing helicopter crashed



General David Jones: the raid was under his personal direction.

into one of the six C-130 Hercules transports which were accompanying them. The survivors limped out of Iran, leaving behind eight dead, at least two crashed aircraft, five discarded helicopters and a busload of 50 local Iranians who had been briefly taken hostage themselves.

The basic pattern of the operation, which was under the personal direction of General David Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, from his command post in the Pentagon, was logical enough given the unique difficulties confronting it. The objective was to establish a forward operating and communications base in the salt desert around Tabas, more than 250 miles to the east of Tehran. It was to this base that the hostages would have been brought, before flying out of the country.

Many details of the operation are still unclear. A report that the Hercules aircraft employed began their operation from the Azores, remains unconfirmed, though it is now known that the helicopters came from the aircraft carrier Nimitz in the Indian Ocean. Mr. Harold Brown's denial that a Middle East country was used as a staging post either before or after the abortive raid, has been greeted with some scepticism.

Nor do we know how the

Americans proposed to pluck the hostages from the embassy, particularly as the United States Defence Secretary has apparently denied that the helicopters were planning to land there. (There would be little space for them to do so anyway.) Moreover Congressional critics will want to know how it was that an operation which had evidently been practised extensively in similar terrain before being launched, could have ended so hopelessly, amid mechanical breakdowns and crashing aircraft.

A more pertinent question which the world will now ask however, and which President Carter has to answer is—what happens now? This is to assume that the students in the embassy will not exact immediate, fearful reprisals on the hostages for the American operation.

There were always two kinds of military action open to the Americans. One was the direct rescue attempt which has now been tried, and has failed. It is hard to see how the White House could take the military and political risk of a repeat performance.

The other main option is that of indirect military action, putting pressure upon the captives on their own free will. A naval blockade of Iranian ports or an air raid of mines in Iranian waters like that carried out at Haiphong during the Vietnam war, or—less attractive—a punitive strike against the oil wells and refineries, have been among the choices.

The United States has the capacity to carry out any one of these. There are two carrier task groups and an amphibious group in the Indian Ocean, a total of 27 ships, including 18 combat vessels, more than 200 fixed and rotary wing aircraft and 1,800 United States Marines. A third aircraft carrier, the Constellation, is also in the Indian Ocean, on a mission to Singapore, though whether this is to add to or replace one of the two existing carriers, remains unclear. (The deployment might even have had a diversionary element in respect of the planned snatches.)

This represents a formidable striking force by any standards. But some form of indirect punitive action would be well within its scope.

On the other hand, indirect action of this sort would run the risk of upsetting other nations with interests in the Gulf. Moreover it is doubtful if they would have the desired effect upon the Iranians. Such action would therefore run the risk of the students killing the hostages one by



Another American raid that went ahead on its own momentum: in 1975 the US merchant ship Mayaguez was rescued from the Cambodians, even though the crew had been released before the shooting started. Here, the Mayaguez is being towed by an American destroyer.

one until the Americans have withdrawn, while the Soviet Union strengthens its bonds with Iran by helping to make good the resulting deficiencies in trade. The Iranian economy would be damaged, but the country with its present siege mentality would not doubt limp along—and President Carter would have no options to fall back upon.

The most likely outcome of this American tragedy would therefore seem to be a resumption of whatever diplomatic contacts are left—after that, is a period during which wounds can be dressed and tempers cooled.

Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

A chance now to steel America's raw nerve

"Failure has no friends" thus Sir Ian Gilmour, on behalf of a staunchly loyal British Government, ruefully quibbling John Kennedy in the Commons yesterday to agree what celebration there would have been through out the western world this morning had the Tehran hostages been rescued.

But failure wounds first, perhaps chastens only later. President Carter's hapless disaster at his very first use of American forces in his presidency provides a unique opportunity for the allies. The EEC heads of government meeting at their Luxembourg summit tomorrow should try to steady the American administration, with its nerves at its rawest, and convince it that military action can have little chance of saving the hostages' lives. Their other task is to try to limit the unnerving consequences on allied economic interests.

The American use of surprise is producing at least as much of a shock in British politics as it must have done to the leftwing. The basis of Anglo-American solidarity is being shaken. The wisdom of supporting the Carter administration is now under serious question in all parties, with spilling over into the backbenches, and disagreements even among leading party figures. There are reservations over the American policy inside the Cabinet, but ministers agree they have no real choice.

An American president in his hour of need must be shown sympathy and support. President Carter can have no complaint about the British Government's public posture. Mrs Thatcher, like the rest of us, must have had to hear the news first on the Radio Four Today programme. But Sir Ian promptly commiserated with the Americans and sought to make the diplomatically vital distinction between a rescue attempt—involving military intervention to punish Iran. He left it nicely unclear which of these the British Government supports, but making the distinction implies that he disapproves of the latter; indeed, that all our actions are towards preventing irreversible military action.

This distinction may of course be unclear to excited Muslim activists; it is also sounded yesterday as if it was unclear to a number of British MPs on both sides of the House. It is clear, however, that expressed by some Conservatives about getting dragged along with economic sanctions, both on principle and as a matter of expediency.

Of the Labour benches opinions are breaking several ways. Mr. Anthony Wedgwood Benn said some others on the left, and not only on the left, were actually being carried before the American campaign before the campaign had started. On the right, more than one Conservative was heard to say that the campaign was a mistake.

Mr. Denis Healey, in his role as foreign policy expert, was possibly coming closest to saying what most of the British establishment believe: that it is not clear whether anything, simply put, is to be gained by this. There are Cabinet ministers who believe that there have been no real gains from the campaign, and that it is a mistake to continue it.

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Michael Binyon in Moscow explains likely changes in the Kremlin's policy

Can Russia now strengthen its uneasy alliance with Tehran?

Moscow. The Russians have long predicted that the Americans would use force in Iran. They have been convinced that the naval build-up in the Gulf last December was a prelude to a strike. Indeed, knowledgeable Russians have maintained that the Afghanistan operation was timed to come after the American intervention in Iran, when the world would be too preoccupied to worry about subsequent Soviet actions.

If the Americans had successfully rescued their hostages in the first few weeks of the crisis the Russians would have been secretly relieved. They would have condemned the action, making as much political capital out of it as possible. But a fait accompli would have resolved the festering crisis on their borders.

It is too late. Since Afghanistan Soviet attitudes have hardened. They are in no

mood to cooperate in any efforts to free the hostages and have begun to back Iran wholeheartedly in its bitter feud with the Americans. They have virtually ceased even mentioning the question of the hostages in their reporting of the crisis.

But Moscow finds itself in uneasy alliance with Tehran. The Soviet Union is deeply suspicious of the Islamic regime. The harsh condemnation of Ayatollah Khomeini as a dangerous fanatic, expressed publicly last summer, is almost certainly still the real Soviet view.

The Russians know that the Iranians are powerfully motivated by an ideology that is strongly hostile to Soviet communism, and though they are willing for the sake of expediency to overlook Iran's help for the Afghan rebels and its call for an Olympic boycott, they are under no illusions that Iran can be won over as a friend.

The Russians have no desire to involve themselves with a regime that they regard as unstable and a historical snafu. They see centrifugal forces now threatening the country's unity and do not want to be drawn into sharing up a government that is weak wracked by internal dissension and may soon collapse in economic chaos. Moscow cannot afford another Afghan quagmire.

If the American action in ordering economic sanctions against Iran and any attempt—successful or not—to rescue the hostages by military means, now constitute an ideological and security threat to the Soviet Union which it cannot allow to go unchallenged.

The Russians have always been extremely sensitive to the internal situation in countries on their border and have long been worried by instability on their southern flank. As long as

the Shah was in power and maintained his iron grip on Iran, they could accept the situation and even feel secure. The Shah may have been virtually anti-communist but at least he had worked out an acceptable modus vivendi with Moscow.

Once he was overthrown, however, and the American influence vanished with him, the Russians could not allow the Americans to re-establish themselves as they had done in 1953.

Moscow and the left-wing Tudeh Party in Iran had already hailed the Islamic revolution as a decisive blow against imperialism. And as in Afghanistan, once a country takes a revolutionary "step forward" the Soviet Union, for ideological reasons, cannot allow that revolution to be crushed by "imperialists" from outside. It

would not set a good example to Eastern Europe.

Similarly the Russians cannot now publicly countenance any form of military pressure on Iran without being seen to take steps to oppose it—especially in a crisis so slow-moving and so much at the centre of world attention.

Moscow does understand American concern about its oil supplies, and has said so. But it believes the Americans, in the process of putting pressure on Iran, will build up military bases and strongholds in the region which can only eventually threaten the Soviet Union itself. This seems especially likely at a time when the Americans are confronting the Russians over Afghanistan. And the fact that the abortive rescue was reportedly launched from Egypt only seems to confirm what the Russians have long stated: that Egypt is to replace Iran as America's place d'armes.

And so the Soviet Union has been obliged to take a hard line on the crisis. It has no choice. It has no choice. It has no choice. It has no choice. It has no choice.

The Russians have suggested a clear, direct, and unambiguous language publication—that they will make the land route available to Iran in case of an economic blockade. But geography rules out any large-scale overland effort from the Soviet Union to Iran. The only land route crossing from Soviet Armenia to Iran—the old Lend-Lease route during the war—but this is little used.

There are ports at both ends of the Caspian Sea, but the overland Soviet rail network would be seriously strained by attempts to supply Iran through Astrakhan. In any case Iran cannot now import from the Soviet Union. It has no choice. It has no choice. It has no choice. It has no choice. It has no choice.

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Letter from Malibu

Farewell to a Utopia gone wrong

Just north of Los Angeles lies a golden arc of beach that became home to Hollywood stars and is now a mecca for the rich and upwardly mobile.

Here cramped beach houses rent for \$7,000 a month. Mercedes clog the highway, business deals are made on the tennis courts and marriages are lost in the haze of summer pleasure. —from Malibu, a novel by William Murray.

Early one afternoon recently the 13,000 residents of this well-known beach community had telephone service restored after being cut-off from the outside world for almost four days.

At first that little inconvenience may sound a mere trifle. But no phone service in this fabled southern California woodland is yet another in the long string of bitter pills those who call this ocean front town home have been forced to swallow. Nature continues to conspire against Malibu and for many that much vaunted "good life" is very definitely beginning to sour.

Oh sure, Malibu—27 miles long and one mile wide—has

warm sands, superb swimming, idyllic settings and beaches peopled with golden girls and bronzed young surfers straight out of central casting. And where else are you likely to find yourself in the queue for ice cream with Gary Grant or buying fish with Barbara Streisand.

Indeed, with rampant inflation and the disintegrating state of world affairs these are traumatic times for all of us. But for Malibu people even more so. The consumption of vacation in these parts has quadrupled for the last few months the name of Malibu has become synonymous with disaster.

Malibu is linked to Los Angeles by one major artery—the Pacific coast highway—but lately the cliffs running along the ocean have been reclaiming the concrete four-lane asphalt. A few days ago, \$2m homes suddenly began to topple down the cliff over in the wake of the spring of disasters. Malibu people were banned from the beaches and forbidden from getting their feet wet. Sewage plants burst, sending millions of tons of raw effluent straight on to the sand.

Last year officials of the California Department of Transportation were forced to erect what became known as the great wall of Malibu—an unsightly structure forty feet high and forty yards long, of wood and steel, to try and hold back a sliding mountain and giant boulders. Almost daily there have been mudslides and rockslides, and the canyon roads, offering an alternative escape into the big city, have collapsed like rotting timber and to this very day most remain closed.

At times it seems as if Malibu has been living through a biblical style apocalypse. Eighteen months ago a ferocious wind-whipped fire destroyed scores of homes in Malibu. That was followed by rain and mudslides because all the ground-cover had been destroyed by fire.

There was no escaping on to the sand, for in the wake of the spring of disasters, Malibu people were banned from the beaches and forbidden from getting their feet wet. Sewage plants burst, sending millions of tons of raw effluent straight on to the sand.

For years I have solidly defended Malibu from those outsiders—mostly in Los Angeles—who offer us scant sympathy and say that our community—merely a haven for the rich, the privileged and the famous—is getting only what it deserves.

We constantly argue that the beauty, scenic splendours, cool breezes and smog-free air more than make up for the inconveniences and the "disaster of the month" occurrences.

But the other day at a town hall meeting where locals like Dallas TV star Larry Hagman showed up to oppose a \$42m water system that the county government is trying to foist on residents, one local admitted: "I've lived here for 30 years but this has been the worst time I can ever remember."

It is true, and so reluctantly after ten years, I have packed my books, my bags and my family and moved out of this utopia gone wrong—back to the big smoke of Los Angeles.

Ivor Davis

Sportsview

The TV danger to football

A good week for English football clubs on the fields of Holland and Italy, though the performances of Nottingham Forest and Arsenal did not quite grip the nation in the way that the 1960s feats of Manchester United and Tottenham Hotspur silenced the streets as the Reds were watched in black and white and we listened to the radio as Spurs went marching on in a wave of sound.

Even in the later stages of the competition these days the stadiums are not always full. Some of those who are well qualified to talk of character in footballers say that the reason is the anonymity of the modern breed, succoured on "workrate"—any such spirit dampening phrases as "closing them down" (being roughly translated: stopping the opposition from attacking without offering too many ideas on what to do after that).

Denis Law, playing days in Britain and in Italy, where closing down is the past of the game, was of that view when he watched Ajax colourfully fall to Nottingham Forest in Amsterdam on Wednesday.

The enormous growth of attention given to football by the media throughout the world has not necessarily led to improved objectively. The youngster who scores a goal when appearing for the first time finds himself as quickly promoted to stardom as any Eurovision song contest winner, sometimes with the same result.

And with instant international communication, the word that an embryo star has appeared travels fast. Unfortunately, in recent years there have been several false signs. There are no successors to the immediate pastmasters, Cruyff, Beckenbauer, Best, Pele and Law himself.

The spectators are surprisingly patient but in the end, a world wandering reporter concluded this week, the game will be played before anyone has seen it. Not, perhaps, an imminent threat but recalling that, probably a fifth of the game, was of that view when he watched Ajax colourfully fall to Nottingham Forest in Amsterdam on Wednesday.

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COURT CIRCULAR

WINDSOR CASTLE
April 25: The Queen was represented by the Lord Lyell (Lord in Waiting) at the Memorial Service for Sir Roger Stevens (formerly Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Tehran) which was held at St Margaret's Church, Westminster today.

KENSINGTON PALACE
April 25: Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester was seated in the Memorial Service for Sir Roger Stevens (formerly Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Tehran) which was held at St Margaret's Church, Westminster today.

YORK HOUSE
April 25: The Duchess of Kent, who attended the Finals of the Kathleen Ferrier Memorial Competition, was presented with the trophy by the winners at the Windsor Hall, W1.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
April 25: The Duchess of Kent was represented by Lieutenant-Commander Richard Buckley, R.N., at the Memorial Service for Sir Roger Stevens (formerly Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Tehran) which was held at St Margaret's Church, Westminster today.

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A time for breaking down history's dividing walls

Buildings can help to fashion ecclesiastical attitudes. The cool lawns of Lambeth Palace make for moderation and judicious compromise. The Pbanar in Istanbul, home of the Ecumenical Patriarch, evokes a glorious past in a straitened present. The architecture of the Vatican, for the most part, is the product of the self-confident Counter-Reformation, and the baroque saints on St Peter's seem to be crying out (as H. V. Morton noted) "We've got it in the bag".

But I am concerned here with another feature of the Vatican. Apart from St Peter's Square itself, its entire 108 acres are entirely surrounded by formidable walls. Now that is odd. "Something there is that doesn't love a wall," says Robert Frost. And in a key-phrase, speaking Christ, Paul says: "For he is our peace, and has broken down the dividing wall of hostility" (Ephesians 2:14).

The walls of the Vatican are still solid and secure—and they mean business. They zig-zag so as to provide enfilading fire through the many loopholes. There is no point at which they could be scaled—though there is just one weak spot where the railway enters. Who was the enemy against which the walls were built?

The first walls—stretching of their survival—were built by Leo IV in 852, six years after marauding bands of Saracens had attacked St Peter's. To judge by the numerous plaques generously distributed along the circuit—for popes were incapable of building anything without reminding the world in perpetuity of what they had done—there were two great periods in Vatican wall-construction: the sixteenth century and the nineteenth.

Pius IV (1559-1565) and Pius IX (1846-1878) were outstandingly active. Most of the wall was built by the latter, though the latter had numbered the sack of Rome in 1527, which destroyed most of the medieval city, their years of wall-building coincided with the conclusion of the Council of Trent. It is hard to resist making the link. Building dogmatic walls against the threat of Protestantism and building walls round the Vatican went

hand in hand. The defensive, siege mentality is shown in both activities. The image of the fortress-church is realized in stone and brick.

The next great wall-buildings were Gregory XVI (1831-1846) and Pius IX (1846-1878). Once again wall-construction and the defensive outlook went together. Both these popes were disgraced by the way the world was going. Both detected the influence of the French Revolution in the claim for civil liberties and the trend towards democracy. The Syllabus of Errors (1864) denounced democracy, indifferentism, secularism, socialism, the idea of progress, and much else besides.

To keep himself aloof from such contamination, Pius IX strengthened the walls. Of course the enemies he feared were not abstractions: they existed in the shape of Garibaldi, engaged upon unifying Italy. They breached the city wall, near the Porta Pia, on September 20, 1870; this signalled the end of over two centuries of papal temporal power. Much lamented at the

time, it was a blessing in thin disguise. Pius IX retreated behind his walls, which now became confining walls, keeping others out, but also keeping him in. He had, in the wall of Vatican Council I, which, by defining papal infallibility, set up another barrier to Christian unity.

The walls of the Vatican have remained substantially the same since then. Meaningful change has come from within. The Church's self-understanding has changed utterly. The walls have become a hindrance, a counter-sign. They speak of a Church that is, in principle, no more. They ward off the Reformation and the French Revolution. Of course it would be sheer vandalism to tear down ecclesiastical monuments of one age simply because Christian spirituality has changed. That holds for churches. But walls, I submit, are a different matter.

It would be a striking symbolic gesture if John Paul II could tear down part of the Vatican walls. A good place to begin would be at the highest point of the wall, the entrance to the Vatican Museums. Visitors could have a splendid

view over the Vatican Gardens, the cupola of St Peter's, and the city beyond. No doubt for security reasons there would have to be a sturdy iron fence, rather like the Stuart Gate at Magdalen College, Oxford.

The gesture would suggest that the Pope doesn't love walls and that the Vatican has nothing to hide. In other respects, he has shown himself accessible. "The Vatican household," said Pius XII, "is the household of all the sons of the Church." To knock down a stretch of wall would be a start towards the realization of that dream.

A plaque could be put up. Beneath the coat of arms (without nara, this time), one might read: John Paul II, the second year of his pontificate, in the name of God and in the name of the whole world, knocked down part of the wall. It would go easily into Latin.

Peter Hebblethwaite
The 'New Inquisition' by Peter Hebblethwaite, has just been published by Fontana.

Forthcoming marriages

Sir Anthony Weiden, Bt, and Mrs A. Wigan
The engagement is announced between Anthony, son of the late Sir Thomas Weiden, Bt, and of Lady Weiden, and Mrs A. Wigan, daughter of Mr James Thickell Price, of the late Hon Mrs Thickell Price, of Port Levallois, Ramsey, Isle of Man.

Mr J. J. N. Morgan and Miss G. M. Cates
The engagement is announced between Noel, only son of the late Mr William J. Morgan, of Mount Carmel, Magazine Road, Cork, and Miss G. M. Cates, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. E. Cates, of Linby House, Leicestershire.

Mr J. O. Rhys and Miss C. L. Mutter
The engagement is announced between Peter, son of Mr and Mrs J. O. Rhys, formerly of Luxembourg, and Catherine, daughter of Mr and Mrs P. G. Cecil, of Knightsbridge, London.

Mr J. A. T. N. and Miss C. F. A. Russell
The engagement is announced between Peter, son of Mr and Mrs J. A. T. N., of Anster, Crowborough, and Catherine, daughter of Mr and Mrs P. G. Cecil, of Knightsbridge, London.

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Mrs Graham Greene pays

£1,200 for doll's house
By Geraldine Norman
Safe Room Correspondent
A painted wooden doll's house, flanked by a kitchen wing and a bathroom, has been sold for £1,200 (estimate £500-£600) at Christie's, 35, New Bond Street, London, yesterday.

The house, which was built by Mrs Graham Greene, was sold for £1,200 (estimate £500-£600) at Christie's, 35, New Bond Street, London, yesterday.

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Services tomorrow:

Third Sunday after Easter
St Paul's Cathedral, London: 10.30, 11.30, 3.30, 6.30. Rev. Canon J. H. Jones, Rector.

St Martin-in-the-Fields, London: 10.30, 11.30, 3.30, 6.30. Rev. Canon J. H. Jones, Rector.

St Andrew's, London: 10.30, 11.30, 3.30, 6.30. Rev. Canon J. H. Jones, Rector.

St George's, London: 10.30, 11.30, 3.30, 6.30. Rev. Canon J. H. Jones, Rector.

St James's, London: 10.30, 11.30, 3.30, 6.30. Rev. Canon J. H. Jones, Rector.

St John's, London: 10.30, 11.30, 3.30, 6.30. Rev. Canon J. H. Jones, Rector.

St Peter's, London: 10.30, 11.30, 3.30, 6.30. Rev. Canon J. H. Jones, Rector.

St Thomas's, London: 10.30, 11.30, 3.30, 6.30. Rev. Canon J. H. Jones, Rector.

St Vincent's, London: 10.30, 11.30, 3.30, 6.30. Rev. Canon J. H. Jones, Rector.

St George's, London: 10.30, 11.30, 3.30, 6.30. Rev. Canon J. H. Jones, Rector.

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St John's, London: 10.30, 11.30, 3.30, 6.30. Rev. Canon J. H. Jones, Rector.

St Peter's, London: 10.30, 11.30, 3.30, 6.30. Rev. Canon J. H. Jones, Rector.

St Thomas's, London: 10.30, 11.30, 3.30, 6.30. Rev. Canon J. H. Jones, Rector.

St Vincent's, London: 10.30, 11.30, 3.30, 6.30. Rev. Canon J. H. Jones, Rector.

OBITUARY

SENOR ALEJO CARPENT

Notable Cuban novelist

Senor Alejo Carpentier, a Cuban novelist and musician, died on April 24 at the age of 75. He was born in Havana, Cuba, in 1904. He was a member of the Cuban Academy of Letters and a member of the French Academy. He was a member of the Cuban Academy of Letters and a member of the French Academy. He was a member of the Cuban Academy of Letters and a member of the French Academy.

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SPORT

Football

Liverpool must show capital form

By Norman Fox
Liverpool Correspondent

Liverpool, protesting a one-point lead over Manchester United, and with three games left, today return to London where in league matches this season they have not produced the results of champions. In March they lost 2-0 at Tottenham, although they had earlier won there in the FA Cup in November they were held to a draw by Arsenal, who have since done the same in two Cup games on neutral ground with a third to come at Villa Park on Monday.

After winning at Stoke on Wednesday, Liverpool were left requiring three points to be sure of retaining the title; but with the United likely to win at home against Coventry City they cannot afford to allow any complacency. The young Crystal Palace team at Selhurst Park.

At least Liverpool will arrive with the confidence of having put the first division to rest, having won their last three games. It was a result that seemed to shake some of the spirit from Palace, who then fell into a series of unrecorded matches.

While United are unable to include McQueen, Watkins and Ritchie in their last home game, Liverpool are also under strength.

McDermott and Cave are again missing and now Irwin, the deputy captain, has suffered an injury that requires time to heal. For Liverpool, Kennedy has recovered from the hamstring injury that has cost him three appearances. Unfortunately, he has lost his place to the young forward, Leamy, who has been given a chance to show what he is capable of in the attacking half.

United's relentless work over the past month has seen them move from 10th to 11th in the table and the club have recognised the achievements of its players. The new chairman, Sir John Hall, has been delighted with progress and the way the team has "pushed Liverpool all the way".

The defeat of Stoke City left them with a slender lead of two points above the bottom three clubs but with only two games in which to win security, whereas Everton, one place below, have four matches left and Bristol City three. They urgently need to beat Birmingham, who are now acting as the new doormat of the first division but are now safe. Stoke have taken only one point

from their last six games and now hope that a Dutch midfielder, Urem, will inspire a late revival. The case of taking Deloit to the Putney, the positions at top and bottom are:

First Division—top

Team	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Manchester United	25	15	4	6	42	22	34
Liverpool	25	14	5	6	38	28	32
Sheff Wed	25	13	6	6	35	25	30
Sheff Utd	25	12	7	6	32	24	29
Nottingham	25	11	8	6	30	23	29
Derby	25	11	7	7	28	21	29
Leeds	25	10	9	6	28	21	29
Sheff Sat	25	10	8	7	27	20	28
Coventry	25	10	7	8	26	20	27
QPR	25	9	10	6	25	19	28
Cardiff	25	9	9	7	24	19	27
Sheff F	25	9	8	8	23	18	26
Millwall	25	8	11	6	22	17	27
Wolves	25	8	10	7	21	16	26
Blackburn	25	8	9	8	20	15	25
Sheff B	25	7	11	7	19	14	25
Reading	25	7	10	8	18	13	24
Crystal Palace	25	7	9	9	17	12	23
Stoke	25	6	12	7	16	11	22
Sheff P	25	6	11	8	15	10	23
Walsley	25	6	10	9	14	9	22
Grimsby	25	6	9	10	13	8	21
Sheff C	25	5	12	8	12	7	20
Millwall	25	5	11	9	11	6	21
Sheff A	25	5	10	10	10	5	20
Sheff L	25	5	9	11	9	4	19
Sheff M	25	5	8	12	8	3	18
Sheff N	25	5	7	13	7	2	17
Sheff O	25	5	6	14	6	1	16
Sheff Q	25	5	5	15	5	0	15
Sheff R	25	5	4	16	4	-1	14
Sheff S	25	5	3	17	3	-2	13
Sheff T	25	5	2	18	2	-3	12
Sheff U	25	5	1	19	1	-4	11
Sheff V	25	5	0	20	0	-5	10
Sheff W	25	4	1	20	1	-6	9
Sheff X	25	4	0	21	0	-7	8
Sheff Y	25	4	-1	22	-1	-8	7
Sheff Z	25	4	-2	23	-2	-9	6
Sheff AA	25	4	-3	24	-3	-10	5
Sheff AB	25	4	-4	25	-4	-11	4
Sheff AC	25	4	-5	26	-5	-12	3
Sheff AD	25	4	-6	27	-6	-13	2
Sheff AE	25	4	-7	28	-7	-14	1
Sheff AF	25	4	-8	29	-8	-15	0
Sheff AG	25	4	-9	30	-9	-16	-1
Sheff AH	25	4	-10	31	-10	-17	-2
Sheff AI	25	4	-11	32	-11	-18	-3
Sheff AJ	25	4	-12	33	-12	-19	-4
Sheff AK	25	4	-13	34	-13	-20	-5
Sheff AL	25	4	-14	35	-14	-21	-6
Sheff AM	25	4	-15	36	-15	-22	-7
Sheff AN	25	4	-16	37	-16	-23	-8
Sheff AO	25	4	-17	38	-17	-24	-9
Sheff AP	25	4	-18	39	-18	-25	-10
Sheff AQ	25	4	-19	40	-19	-26	-11
Sheff AR	25	4	-20	41	-20	-27	-12
Sheff AS	25	4	-21	42	-21	-28	-13
Sheff AT	25	4	-22	43	-22	-29	-14
Sheff AU	25	4	-23	44	-23	-30	-15
Sheff AV	25	4	-24	45	-24	-31	-16
Sheff AW	25	4	-25	46	-25	-32	-17
Sheff AX	25	4	-26	47	-26	-33	-18
Sheff AY	25	4	-27	48	-27	-34	-19
Sheff AZ	25	4	-28	49	-28	-35	-20
Sheff BA	25	4	-29	50	-29	-36	-21
Sheff BB	25	4	-30	51	-30	-37	-22
Sheff BC	25	4	-31	52	-31	-38	-23
Sheff BD	25	4	-32	53	-32	-39	-24
Sheff BE	25	4	-33	54	-33	-40	-25
Sheff BF	25	4	-34	55	-34	-41	-26
Sheff BG	25	4	-35	56	-35	-42	-27
Sheff BH	25	4	-36	57	-36	-43	-28
Sheff BI	25	4	-37	58	-37	-44	-29
Sheff BJ	25	4	-38	59	-38	-45	-30
Sheff BK	25	4	-39	60	-39	-46	-31
Sheff BL	25	4	-40	61	-40	-47	-32
Sheff BM	25	4	-41	62	-41	-48	-33
Sheff BN	25	4	-42	63	-42	-49	-34
Sheff BO	25	4	-43	64	-43	-50	-35
Sheff BP	25	4	-44	65	-44	-51	-36
Sheff BQ	25	4	-45	66	-45	-52	-37
Sheff BR	25	4	-46	67	-46	-53	-38
Sheff BS	25	4	-47	68	-47	-54	-39
Sheff BT	25	4	-48	69	-48	-55	-40
Sheff BU	25	4	-49	70	-49	-56	-41
Sheff BV	25	4	-50	71	-50	-57	-42
Sheff BW	25	4	-51	72	-51	-58	-43
Sheff BX	25	4	-52	73	-52	-59	-44
Sheff BY	25	4	-53	74	-53	-60	-45
Sheff BZ	25	4	-54	75	-54	-61	-46
Sheff CA	25	4	-55	76	-55	-62	-47
Sheff CB	25	4	-56	77	-56	-63	-48
Sheff CC	25	4	-57	78	-57	-64	-49
Sheff CD	25	4	-58	79	-58	-65	-50
Sheff CE	25	4	-59	80	-59	-66	-51
Sheff CF	25	4	-60	81	-60	-67	-52
Sheff CG	25	4	-61	82	-61	-68	-53
Sheff CH	25	4	-62	83	-62	-69	-54
Sheff CI	25	4	-63	84	-63	-70	-55
Sheff CJ	25	4	-64	85	-64	-71	-56
Sheff CK	25	4	-65	86	-65	-72	-57
Sheff CL	25	4	-66	87	-66	-73	-58
Sheff CM	25	4	-67	88	-67	-74	-59
Sheff CN	25	4	-68	89	-68	-75	-60
Sheff CO	25	4	-69	90	-69	-76	-61
Sheff CP	25	4	-70	91	-70	-77	-62
Sheff CQ	25	4	-71	92	-71	-78	-63
Sheff CR	25	4	-72	93	-72	-79	-64
Sheff CS	25	4	-73	94	-73	-80	-65
Sheff CT	25	4	-74	95	-74	-81	-66
Sheff CU	25	4	-75	96	-75	-82	-67
Sheff CV	25	4	-76	97	-76	-83	-68
Sheff CW	25	4	-77	98	-77	-84	-69
Sheff CX	25	4	-78	99	-78	-85	-70
Sheff CY	25	4	-79	100	-79	-86	-71
Sheff CZ	25	4	-80	101	-80	-87	-72
Sheff DA	25	4	-81	102	-81	-88	-73
Sheff DB	25	4	-82	103	-82	-89	-74
Sheff DC	25	4	-83	104	-83	-90	-75
Sheff DD	25	4	-84	105	-84	-91	-76
Sheff DE	25	4	-85	106	-85	-92	-77
Sheff DF	25	4	-86	107	-86	-93	-78
Sheff DG	25	4	-87	108	-87	-94	-79
Sheff DH	25	4	-88	109	-88	-95	-80
Sheff DI	25	4	-89	110	-89	-96	-81
Sheff DJ	25	4	-90	111	-90	-97	-82
Sheff DK	25	4	-91	112	-91	-98	-83
Sheff DL	25	4	-92	113	-92	-99	-84
Sheff DM	25	4	-93	114	-93	-100	-85
Sheff DN	25	4	-94	115	-94	-101	-86
Sheff DO	25	4	-95	116	-95	-102	-87
Sheff DP	25	4	-96	117	-96	-103	-88
Sheff DQ	25	4	-97	118	-97	-104	-89
Sheff DR	25	4	-98	119	-98	-105	-90
Sheff DS	25	4	-99	120	-99	-106	-91
Sheff DT	25	4	-100	121	-100	-107	-92
Sheff DU	25	4	-101	122	-101	-108	-93
Sheff DV	25	4	-102	123	-102	-109	-94
Sheff DW	25	4	-103	124	-103	-110	-95
Sheff DX	25	4	-104	125	-104	-111	-96
Sheff DY	25	4	-105	126	-105	-112	-97
Sheff DZ	25	4	-106	127	-106	-113	-98
Sheff EA	25	4	-107	128	-107	-114	-99
Sheff EB	25	4	-108	129	-108	-115	-100
Sheff EC	25	4	-109	130	-109	-116	-101
Sheff ED	25	4	-110	131	-110	-117	-102
Sheff EE	25	4	-111	132	-111	-118	-103
Sheff EF	25	4	-112	133	-112	-119	-104
Sheff EG	25	4	-113	134	-113	-120	-105
Sheff EH	25	4	-114	135	-114	-121	-106
Sheff EI	25	4	-115	136	-115	-122	-107
Sheff EJ	25	4	-116	137	-116	-123	-108
Sheff EK	25	4	-117	138	-117	-124	-109
Sheff EL	25	4	-118	139	-118	-125	-110
Sheff EM	25	4	-119	140	-119	-126	-111
Sheff EN	25	4	-120	141	-120	-127	-112
Sheff EO	25	4	-121	142	-121	-128	-113
Sheff EP	25	4	-122	143	-122	-129	-114
Sheff EQ	25	4	-123	144	-123	-130	-115
Sheff ER	25	4	-124	145	-124	-131	-116
Sheff ES	25	4	-125	146	-125</		

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

Personal
investment and
finance,
pages 18 and 19

Stock markets

FT Index 427.5 down 7.3
FT Gilt 65.61 down 0.87

Sterling

\$2.2760-\$2.2790
Index 73.8, up 0.3

Dollar

Index 87.4, unchanged

Gold

\$50.50, up 0.28

Pound

100 sterling 17.14-17.15
100 Euro \$ 151.15

BRIEF

1 to cut staff 10 pc ldwide

Motors Corporation reduce its worldwide workforce by 10 per cent cutting 100 jobs already under way, says a spokesman. The company is also laying off indefinitely 100 salaried workers in States.

Motors said future in salaried employment with different staffs. The company was looking at its efforts to reduce improve operating

active is to reduce greatest extent. The company is looking at its efforts to reduce improve operating

Exports up 50m higher during 6 months of the same period in end of February reached £260m—up from £240m in any two-month industry's history.

aring ends before the South Securities Com. the fairness of the £22 for Liggett Group decision will be

EMI critical and enter taken over by local industries, as in the case of the comparable turned into a

1 cleared cleanup of the has received Exchange Com. to make its C. T. Bowring, as expected and the middle

talks on 32 western draw for talks 18,000m about with the West. The two men, once close business associates, are believed to have disagreed recently on a number of investment decisions.

Moreover, Sir Hugh may well have become upset by consistent stock market speculation that Lorch could use its large shareholding to launch a takeover bid for House of Fraser, which owns Harrods among its chain of department stores.

Sir Hugh, once the holding company for Fraser family investments, was taken over last year by Lorch after a Monopolies Commission inquiry which found that the acquisition of the company by Lorch and the increased shareholding which it would take in House of Fraser as a result did not operate against the public interest.

Mr Rowland is on the House of Fraser board, but he was not at the board meeting which decided on a final dividend of 5.7p gross per share.

PRICE CHANGES

to 631p	S.A. Land	24p to 228p
to 630p	Hamburg	24p to 228p
to 629p	Yokohama	24p to 228p
to 628p	Wellcom	24p to 228p
to 627p	West Area	24p to 228p

THE POUND

Bank	Bank	Bank
1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	4	4
5	5	5
6	6	6
7	7	7
8	8	8
9	9	9
10	10	10
11	11	11
12	12	12
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Way cleared for IMF to negotiate oil fund loans for developing countries

From Caroline Atkinson and Peter Norman
Hamburg, April 25

The monetary authorities of the industrialized countries and the developing world tonight declared that the fight against inflation had to be made the top economic policy priority. Their other main concern was financing the large balance of payments deficits faced by the non-oil-producing countries.

The International Monetary Fund agreed at its meeting in Hamburg today that the IMF should play a greater role in recycling the surpluses of the oil-producing nations.

IMF managing director, Jacques de Larosière, the IMF gave authority to negotiate direct borrowings from oil-exporting countries which the Fund would then lend to developing countries in deficit.

The plan for a substitution account, designed to convert some of the excess dollars held by central banks into assets denominated in Special Drawing Rights, the Fund's own paper money, was put aside for an unspecified period. The committee however reached agreement on making the SDR more attractive.

In a communiqué the interim committee stressed the need for greater control of government spending as an essential part of the battle against inflation. Although governments should make more effective use of fiscal policy there was also

widespread agreement that real interest rates were an important instrument in curbing inflation. Some delegations today were privately expressing concern that rates in the United States have fallen too far too fast below the present American inflation rate. However, Mr William Miller, the United States Secretary of State, said after the meeting that falling United States interest rates were a positive sign of a better outlook for inflation.

The interim committee urged the need for wage restraint, saying that oil price rises should not be passed on in bigger pay rises. Mr de Larosière said today's meeting that the IMF expected the cumulative balance of payments deficit of the industrialized countries to fall sharply next year, to \$17,000m (£7,426m) from \$48,000m this year.

The overall deficit of the non-oil-producing nations would rise, however, to \$78,000m from \$68,000m. Mr de Larosière forecast that the total surplus of the main oil-producing countries would fall to \$87,000m in 1981 from the \$115,000m level expected this year.

Agreement emerged among the industrialized countries that the developing nations had a legitimate need for help in financing their deficits and that the IMF must play a more active role in recycling.

However, the industrialized countries came out against any relaxation of the conditions that

the IMF attaches to its lending and appeared today to be ruling out further easing of Fund gold to help the developing world.

It was felt that the earlier sales of gold by the IMF had done little to help the less developed countries, and that the Fund, in retaining its gold, would increase its credit worthiness.

In addition to the new emphasis on an IMF rule on recycling, the committee said that the international banking community still had a vital role to play in financing the deficits of the less-developed countries.

Mr de Larosière said that the committee had made considerable progress towards setting up a substitution account although there were still technical and political problems. It appears to have made an important step forward in making the SDR more attractive to investors. It agreed that the basket of currencies comprising the SDR should be reduced to five easily marketable currencies from the present 16, while interest paid on SDR assets should be the full average of the market rates of the constituent currencies compared with 80 per cent at present.

The interim committee said that the IMF should begin to examine in detail the requests made here by the developing countries and that these should be discussed in more detail at the next committee meeting in the autumn.

Fraser link with Lorch severed

Sir Hugh Fraser, chairman of the House of Fraser, last night severed his direct links with the company's largest shareholder, Lorch, by resigning from the board of the Lorch subsidiary Scottish and Universal Investments.

This comes after Thursday's move by Lorch, a 39 per cent shareholder in House of Fraser, to try to overturn the dividend recommendation of the Fraser board and force the company to make a higher payment.

It also appears to reflect the widening rift between Sir Hugh and Mr Rowland "Tiny" Rowland, chairman of Lorch. The two men, once close business associates, are believed to have disagreed recently on a number of investment decisions.

Moreover, Sir Hugh may well have become upset by consistent stock market speculation that Lorch could use its large shareholding to launch a takeover bid for House of Fraser, which owns Harrods among its chain of department stores.

Sir Hugh, once the holding company for Fraser family investments, was taken over last year by Lorch after a Monopolies Commission inquiry which found that the acquisition of the company by Lorch and the increased shareholding which it would take in House of Fraser as a result did not operate against the public interest.

Mr Rowland is on the House of Fraser board, but he was not at the board meeting which decided on a final dividend of 5.7p gross per share.

Textile leaders' plea to Mrs Thatcher

By John Huxley
Lancashire textile leaders have told the Prime Minister their industry is now in the middle of a crisis of "near disaster" proportions.

In a personal appeal to Mrs Thatcher, they call on her to establish a small working party to examine the industry's case for short-term remedial action. It would comprise representatives from the Government, the civil service and industry.

Mr Bob Lloyd-Jones, director general of the British Textile Employers' Association, said that the industry sought an immediate reduction in the imports of certain sensitive products, fiscal relief for some companies facing special difficulties, and moves to open those world markets protected by tariff barriers.

Mr Lloyd-Jones has told Mrs Thatcher that since Lord

Trenchard, Minister of State for Industry, visited the North-West last January, "the serious situation has further deteriorated to one of near-disaster proportions".

During the past seven months, the Lancashire sector of the cotton, man-made fibre and allied industries, has lost more than 11,000 jobs.

"Every week brings reports of some new mill closures, with attendant redundancies. Many of these are modern plants which have been killed by the combined effects of inflation and the high value of sterling, coinciding with the most difficult trading conditions in living memory," according to a memorandum sent to Mrs Thatcher.

Kitchen Queen to sell all 47 retail outlets in rationalization scheme

By Philip Robinson
Kitchen Queen, the troubled group confirmed last night that it is selling its entire retail operation as part of a rationalization plan.

The move, by Mr Len Morris, the new chairman, means that a main part of the company, which was brought to the market 18 months ago, is now being sold.

A statement from Mr Morris said that preliminary discussions have already taken place with a number of interested parties and further announcement will be made in due course.

The disposal of the 47 retail stores, which includes the three in Manchester, Coventry and Leeds, which were the original company, is being made to enable the group to concentrate on manufacturing and direct selling operations.

In effect Mr Morris is making the Maben Home Improvement company—which he bought and sold to Kitchen Queen for

£5m last November—the biggest part of the company with 11 Lusso kitchens.

Trouble started for Kitchen Queen in mid-January when Mr Neville Johnson, the group's founder and chairman resigned and sold a big slice of his shares in the company.

At that time it was estimated that losses of the manufacturing division were £1.1m and £400,000 at retailing, although manufacturing was expected to be back in the black in the second half of this year.

In contrast, profits of the retail division were forecast at £1.2m for the six months against the £1.5m forecast at the time of the acquisition for the whole of the year.

Up for sale are the 44 stores of Knott Mill, the kitchen furniture to carpets group which Kitchen Queen bought

Wall Street stays calm as market evaluates news of Iranian mission Central bank buying steadies dollar

From Frank Vogl
US Economics Correspondent
Washington, April 25

The news of the unsuccessful American military rescue mission into Iran stunned financial markets. Investors seemed to be in a state of shock. There was no feverish selling of shares, no dramatic increases in precious metal prices and no large-scale selling of the United States dollar.

Citibank announced it was cutting its prime rate to 19½ per cent from 19½, but the fact that it refrained from joining Chase Manhattan Bank and setting a 12½ per cent rate produced barely a comment in the financial markets. The news from Tehran and the White House dominated conversation on Wall Street.

The Federal Reserve Bank and the West German Federal

Bank both moved swiftly to ensure that the dollar remained stable and that there was no panic selling of the currency. Their intervention achieved the desired results. "It was a classic textbook situation when central banks must intervene," a European banker in New York said.

The dollar was trading at Deutsche marks 1.6200 before news of the Iranian mission broke. Once the announcement came the United States currency fell towards Deutsche marks 1.6000, but the central banks moved fast and the currency was around Deutsche marks 1.6150 in New York this afternoon.

The gold price closed in New York yesterday around \$529 per ounce, while silver closed around \$14.50 per ounce and rates as high as \$560 and \$15.50

for gold and silver respectively were briefly seen in the markets here. They rates fell some what to around \$552 for gold and \$15 for silver—hardly dramatic advances compared to movements seen in the prices of these metals in recent months.

However, the price movements do not tell the full story of Wall Street today. Investors are extremely nervous about what we must call, I fear, an American humiliation. Mr Joseph McAlinden, a markets expert at Argus Research said.

The pattern was just the same on the stock market. The Dow Jones Index swung back five points in early trading, but by 11 am the decline for the day was less than a single point. As one broker noted, "Nobody wants to take a position in a situation like this."

The mood is generally very depressed — Europeans and people here cannot really believe it," said a foreign exchange trader.

"What will happen next? Nobody knows and people are reluctant to buy on a war scare, which if it disappears, means a price fall," said a gold bullion trader at James Stoddard and Company in New York. He added that "To say this is a nervous and uncertain market is to make the biggest understatement imaginable."

A currency trader said it was impossible to try to evaluate the political consequences and translate these into working out market positions. He said one view could be that the dollar would actually emerge stronger, as Europe was more dependent on Middle East oil than the United States.

Share and gilt prices lower

Share prices in London were marked sharply lower on the Stock Exchange yesterday. A panic selling after first reports of the unsuccessful American rescue attempt, and there was little selling until after President Carter's statement at 1 pm when early ascended at a rally were soon thwarted.

Gilt showed losses of about £1 across the board although fear of another issue of top stock, which later dispersed, was another contributing factor. Gold shares were the only sector to benefit from the event, moving higher along with the bullion price which attracted strong support.

However, a strong rally in America, following the resumption of trading on Wall Street, saw gold shares close off the top, but it came too late to help the remainder of the market. The FT Index closed 7.3 down at 427.5.

The dollar edged lower in thin trading all over Europe yesterday, but found some support over a cent to close at \$2.2762.

Renewed anxiety in West over security of Straits oil route

By Nicholas Hirst
Energy Correspondent
Heightened international tension has created fresh anxiety over the future of oil supplies from the Middle East.

The Middle East exports around 20 million barrels a day, equal to almost 40 per cent of non-Communist world consumption. Nearly all of this oil is sent by supertanker down the Gulf and through the Straits of Hormuz, flanked by the former crucial stage of Oman and Iran.

Oman's Sultan has pledged his naval gunboats to defend this vital stretch of water and it is through these straits that the American navy would have to pass if it were to blockade Iranian ports.

There would be immense problems for the West if it became impossible to guarantee safe passage through the straits. Dependence on Middle East oil, which accounts for two thirds of total Opec supplies, varies greatly from country to country.

Britain imports around 1.2

million barrels a day, principally from Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and until recently from Iran, but the United Kingdom exports 300,000 barrels a day to its own North Sea output.

Not self-sufficiency is expected to be reached later this year. The loss of the heavier crudes from the Middle East would cause problems for refineries but Britain is in a much better position to withstand losses of imports than most countries.

Europe as a whole relies on the Gulf area for more than 55 per cent of its consumption. West Germany could be hurt by the ending of imports from Iran alone.

Japan is dependent on a supply of 4 million barrels a day out of its total consumption of 5.4 million barrels a day. If it were not for its unusually high stocks, running to 95 days, it would be in trouble, if it lost just Iranian production.

Iran has been exporting to Japan at the rate of 500,000 barrels a day, but the 12 companies involved stopped taking

the oil when Iran tried to impose a \$2.50 price rise to \$35 a barrel from April 1.

The position of the United States is complicated by the refined product it takes from the Caribbean countries, but in total it is dependent on less than a fifth of its needs from the Middle East.

The United States also imports from the North African Opec members, Libya, Nigeria and Algeria, producing 51 million barrels a day between them. If the Straits of Hormuz were impassable little oil could be exported by other means. Iraq has a pipeline through Turkey capable of delivering 500,000 to 700,000 barrels a day, and there is a line from Iraq through to Lebanon, but that is not being used because of the troubles there.

Saudi Arabia also has an unused pipeline through to the Lebanon and is building a pipeline to the Red Sea which may eventually carry more than 2 million barrels a day, but is not yet complete.

Companies urged to seek new trade in Saudi Arabia

By Kenneth Owen
The Government yesterday urged British companies to consider new trade with Saudi Arabia. They should not be deterred from seeking new business in that country.

Mr Cecil Parkinson, Minister for Trade, said in a statement that he greatly regretted the damage done to British-Saudi Arabian political relations as a result of the television film *Death of a Princess*.

He hoped this incident would not prejudice trading relationships built up over many years. "Saudi Arabia is a very important trading partner for us," Mr Parkinson said. "Last year we exported almost £900m worth of goods and imported oil and other goods worth around £1,100m. There are over 30,000 British people working in Saudi Arabia."

The Government recognized British trading relationships with the Saudis was important to the livelihood of many British people and for the success of the British economy.

"I urge British businessmen to keep working at their contracts, and seeking new business. The Government will do its best to reestablish the good relations they have always enjoyed with their Saudi counterparts."

"If businessmen have visits planned to Saudi Arabia, I hope they will go there and try to ensure that this unfortunate incident does not disrupt the personal relationships painstakingly built up over past years," Mr Parkinson said.

Major British contracts in Saudi Arabia include those of British Aerospace and Cable and Wireless. British Aerospace is providing support services to the Royal Saudi Air Force worth up to £850m in 1977, 1981, and Cable and Wireless has a £148m contract to modernize the communications system of the Saudi national guard.

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£4.16m Clive Discount loss heavier than feared

By John Whitmore
The foreboded loss at Clive Discount, the City discount house, has turned out to be even greater than the stock market had been expecting, at £4.16m. That, moreover, was after an unspecified transfer to the profit and loss account from the group's inner reserves.

Not only have the group's inner (unpublished) reserves been depleted, but its published reserves have been almost totally wiped out.

However, Mr N. H. Chamberlain, group chairman and chief executive, said yesterday that the company was now trading profitably. He added that there was no question of Clive seeking to be absorbed within a larger financial group.

Last year was a difficult year for the discount houses. Interest rates rose sharply and several houses, notably Clive, were badly caught out by the extent of the increase in interest rates last November. That was when the Bank of England lifted its minimum lending rate by no less than three points, from 14 to 17 per cent.

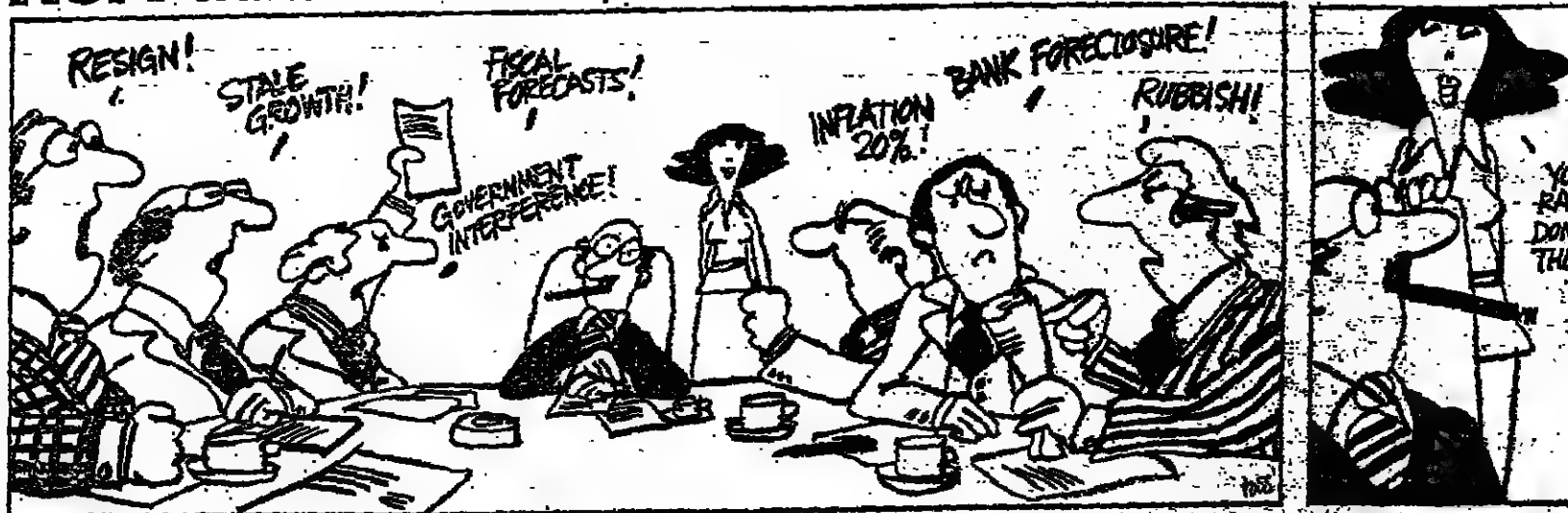
Mr Chamberlain said that life for discount houses tended to be a tale of feast or famine. Although he was cautious about the speed with which interest rates would fall in the United Kingdom, he hoped that this would be a much better year and that the group would return to the dividend lists.

Although an interim dividend was paid in respect of the latest financial year, the group is not paying a final dividend on the ordinary share capital.

On the stock market, the group's shares fell a further 7p to 39p, at which

HOFF of HEYBRIDGE HEATH

The Tories, without the same political axe to grind, should bring back the pre-1976 position so that the lower paid can enjoy this as a tax free company perk. The alternative is to consider abolishing the distinction between the higher and lower paid in company perks and bring them all under the same umbrella.



Money management

Scotland sets a good example

Double or quits

240p	183p	Tarmat	10p to 224p
205p	128p	Vosper	7p to 128p

power season work gets into
suride.

Meanwhile, all our selections
are making us money, save one.
This is "Gunslinger" George
which I put in at 76p on March
8 in the belief that a flood of
oil from the North Sea Thistle
field would eventually swamp
earnings from the rest of the
group. The share is now 72p.
Yet I think it would be wrong

with those of the
time went ahead
P and O's "Fig
Ocean" is losing
figures from P
good—and last
share price. For
is in sight, an
capable of £400

Peter V

Investor's week

Indecision grips

the market

We (or rather I) run short of excuses for explaining why the FTZ index, down a trifling 10 points last week from 342.7 to 327.5, refuses to break 400 let alone drive to 350 in a recession.

So, if only to remind ourselves (me anyway) that pessimists are still cheery, let's list some of the "wonder" reasons that could easily mean dearer and scarcer oil which would drive the pound to record heights against every other major currency, plunging British industry into a depression, and so on. I'll still plenty of them for use in what is left of the company news reporting.

The dogged directors, if not the president, are now expected to be flustering order, under borrowings, to lapse maintain even though it is now a vicious downward slide, but dividend is a

Dunlop still a decision ap "current outlook" being up, and being to Dunlop is no better costs Against the

season. Many companies had a "good" opening winter to this year simply because the first twelve months of the previous year were so bad, thanks to a ferocious winter and the road hauliers' strike.

In comparison between periods as brief as these could have fostered an illusion of prosperity, strong enough to

have directors whistling rather than working. The illusion persisted when Mr. Bill Strick led his steelmen out on strike and possibly out of jobs. Companies spent whatever was left of their money on steel wherever they could find it.

But it was an illusion that could not persist. When the

strike was seen as a major factor in the stock market's recovery. Everyone was fully stocked and demand nose-dived. It is interesting to notice how many chairmen are assuming early and massive savings on interest charges as minimum lending rate drops like a stone. Let alone a big upswing in demand next year.

MAIN CHANGES OF THE

Rises			
Year's high	Year's low	Company	Change
148p 70p	95p 51p	Assam Ind Dunlop	22p to 148p 2p to 56p
410p	236p	Furness Withy	54p to 410p
548p 277p	337p 219p	Lago Travis & Arnold	40p to 548p 28p to 372p
Falls			
110p 89p	82p 57p	Girattan W MFI	20p to 64p 21p to 57p
208p	158p	Stearley	7p to 170p
240p	163p	Tarmac	10p to 224p
205p	128p	Vesper	7p to 128p

EDITED BY MARGARET STONE

FINANCIAL NEWS

An employee advice service offered as a fringe benefit

People are wary of approaching solicitors for legal advice. When they do it is to consult them in the area of conveyancing, matrimonial disputes, or areas some are put off by while others worry that what they do not understand will be a legal advice service to people pick their way in the legal jungle.

A Birmingham-based firm, Legal Relations and Personnel Consultants, has recently set up a legal advice service to people pick their way in the legal jungle.

The company's scheme is being marketed as a fringe benefit which can offer their employees a service which is a work force. It is also available to associations and other groups of individuals. So far, some 35,000 people have been advised.

The service covers all types of legal advice on his side of the law. It is not a civil law employment dispute. It may appear to be an interest with an employee which employees can use against him. But, it is a service which is available to all employees.

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Mr. Dennis Hunt, chairman of IRPC, disputes likely to be more congenially resolved.

adviser card giving them the IRPC telephone number in Birmingham. Although you cannot reverse the charges you can ask them to ring you back, which they will do straightaway.

The idea behind the service is that you can telephone any time of the day and night and get professional advice in your own language—from the IRPC's team of lawyers. If necessary, this verbal advice will be followed up by written advice. If the problem can be simply resolved—for example a stiff letter to the firm that told you that your washing machine—the lawyers will tell you what to write and to whom.

On more complicated matters, especially if you need to go to court, you are provided with written advice on your case. You will also be told what type of solicitor you need, as well

as a rough indication of the costs you are likely to incur. With a written report tucked in your pocket you can then ask your own solicitor to take action along the suggested lines.

Armed with this information you can cut down substantially on the time you spend in a solicitor's office going over your own points. You want to get in and out as quickly as possible, when the meter can be steadily ticking away at as much as £50 an hour.

There are benefits for the employer too. "An employee's legal problems invariably affect his or her performance at work as well, for example, nagging worries or time off for consultations. By providing the means to a speedy solution to those problems an employer may not only be assisting his employee but also helping to improve efficiency at the workplace," says Mr. Hunt.

And the cost? The maximum is £2 a head a year for smaller groups reducing to 60p per person for groups of more than 20,000. Companies can offset the costs against corporation tax and, because it is a fringe benefit, there may be a small tax liability for employees earning £8,500 or more. This should not deter trade unions or staff associations from suggesting the service as part of a negotiating package.

The scheme is a welcome addition to the growing range of legal advice services which are being made available as the legal system in this country moves beyond the pocket and comprehension of too many people.

Sylvia Morris

Stock markets

Sharp falls in wake of news from Iran

The United States' disastrous attempt to rescue the embassy hostages in Tehran had a swift and distressing effect on the market yesterday as shares tipped sharply.

Jobs were marked, prices sharply lower on the news, in order to deter panic selling amid speculation of armed conflict in the Persian Gulf. However, technical factors, including the end of the account, and the end of the financial year for three jobbing firms, Wedd, Durlacher, Smith Bros and Bishop, all played their part.

Gilt showed earlier falls of up to £1, although gold shares did benefit from the turn of events as investors pushed up the bullion price.

After President Carter's statement at 1 pm the tension eased, and dealers in all the major sectors reported some good two-way business. But any sign of a rally soon faded and prices remained lower.

A strong performance following the resumption of trading on Wall Street, after an unbroken run of losses, and some life back into the London market. Although it came too

late to make any real impact. Even so the FT index, after touching a low for the day of 8.7 at 3 pm, finally closed 7.3 down at 427.5.

Fears of the announcement of a new stock by the Government broker were another unsettling factor in gilt yields. But even though fears receded as the afternoon wore on, the nervous conditions left very little opportunity for prices to make any sort of rally at the close.

As a result, longs held on to their losses of around 51, following some interesting two-way business. In shorts, conditions were only slightly better, with moderate selling pushing prices up to 23 lower. The general feeling among most jobbers was that they would not recover overnight.

Leading industrials were particularly hard hit by the market, although prices were off the bottom at 10.5. ICI tumbled 8p to 35p, along with BAT's at 22p—ahead of figures next week. Other sizable falls were seen in Rank Org, 6p off at 18p, Plessey at 27p, and Unilever at 51p—both 5p lower. Glaxo dipped 4p to 19p.

and Dunlop and Bessons both shed 2p, to 56p and 115p respectively.

Gold shares were quick to benefit from the events in Iran as the bullion price climbed 52p an ounce. Prices, particularly in the heavier end, were soon higher as buying from London, Europe and the Cape was mopped up. Dealers were dis-

counting another huge rise in the bullion rate, like those in January, as United States prime rates continued to turn easier. In the event, prices finished off the top following the rally on Wall Street, with the bullion price closing only 50.5 up at £55.50 an ounce.

Among the heavies, Anglo American Gold rose £1 to £35 1/2, W D & H Oulton £2 to £23 1/2, and F. S. Geduld £1 1/2 to £24 1/2. At the cheaper end, Middle West climbed 12p to 37p, W Rand Com 20p to 28p, and Messina rose 3p to 18p. In mining financials, Cons Gold gained 10p to 48p, R.T.Z. 12p to 36p, and De Beers D'vd 17p to 307p.

Trading profits static at Kwik Save

By Philip Robinson

Higher wages and, further, nationalization of its Cee-N-Cee chain, bought 18 months ago for £3.75m, hit trading profits of Kwik Save Discount in the half year to March.

Mr Ian Hill, chairman of the Liverpool-based cut price food group, said yesterday: "All sorts of costs increased during the time which we could not recoup in higher food prices and this hit our margins, although at the gross level margins are satisfactory."

Trading profits were virtually static at £5.2m despite a 26 per cent jump in turnover to £157m.

What lifted the pretax figure 17 per cent to £5.14m was a jump from £73,000 to £108,000 of interest received, an exceptional credit of £85,000 from the sale of the Swindon warehouse and a rise in gross concessionaire rents from £1m to £1.2m.

In the period Kwik Save group changed the business of a Cee-N-Cee warehouse from distribution to bulk storage which cost £50,000 in redundancies.

Mr Hill declined to reveal the profit contribution from Cee-N-Cee. For the year to last September, it had a turnover of £33m and produced pretax profits of £246,000. Some analysts believe it is capable of a contribution of £750,000 this year which will help to push group profits up by 25 per cent to £15m.

If Kwik Save achieves that, and Mr Hill says sales continue to be good during the first two months of the second half, it would mark a decade of record profits.

On the interim figures the shares rose 3p to 91p. Mr Hill is paying an 18 per cent higher interim gross dividend of 1.85p, and hints that the level of increase should be maintained.

Latest results

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year's
£m	£m	£m	per share	pence	date	total
Albion (F)	15.51(14.3)	0.29(0.43)	3.73(5.25)	10.98	26/6	11(13)
Walter Duncan (F)	—	0.28(0.26)	5.55(4.8)	3.15(3.1)	4/7	4.2(4.2)
R. Goldman (F)	3.7(3.1)	0.08(0.02)	3.77(0.55)	0.7(0.1)	—	0.7(1.0)
Granipian TV (F)	4.65(4.4)	0.31(0.4)	3.5(5.8)	1.47	21/6	2.2(1.6)
Granipian Prop (F)	55.8(58.9)	1.6(1.2)	16.75(11.56)	12(8.09)	—	12(8.09)
Hestor (F)	10.3(9.5)	0.49(0.34)	14.5(12.7)	1.0(0.8)	1/7	1.0(0.8)
Hestor & Birt (F)	10.3(9.5)	0.49(0.34)	14.5(12.7)	1.0(0.8)	1/7	1.0(0.8)
G. & G. Kynoch (I)	0.87(0.76)	0.02(0.03)	4.71(3.78)	1.3(1.1)	3/7	3.3(—)
Lock-saw (F)	20.2(14.2)	0.15(0.12)	14.5(12.7)	1.0(0.8)	—	—
Jones & Smith (F)	22.6(23.1)	0.49(0.34)	14.5(12.7)	1.0(0.8)	—	—
Liberty (F)	22.6(23.1)	0.49(0.34)	14.5(12.7)	1.0(0.8)	—	—
Palmco Com (I)	2.33(2.39)	0.18(0.018)	5.3(4.98)	3.0(1.9)	3/10	1.7(4)
Paradise (F)	3.14(2.58)	0.56(0.31*)	45.3*(22.1*)	1.4(1.34)	14/6	1.9(1.34)
RCP (I)	9.2(8.5)	1.8(1.28)	1.5(1.38)	1.5(1.38)	30/6	2.5(1.32)
Scotts Ontario (F)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Systo (F)	28.76(25.6)	0.43(1.1)	3.31(9.08)	1.4(1.34)	14/6	1.9(1.34)
Sunlight (10p)	17.1(15.1)	1.31(1.06)	9.99(8.8)	1.5(1.38)	30/6	2.5(1.32)
Widgits (F)	—	—	—	—	—	—

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Earnings are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are not. * = Loss. † = Gross revenue. ‡ = Net.

Briefly

First Castle Securities of Liverpool is to issue a £1.5m loan to help finance a one-for-five bonus. The proceeds of the issue, which has been approved by the company's shareholders, will be used to finance the bonus and to pay for the purchase of new shares.

B. Paradise: Turnover for year to January 31 £21.4m (£20.8m). Pre-tax loss £566,000 (loss £217,000) after exceptional items write down £165,000 (nil). Loss per share 45.3p (22.1p).

U. U. Textiles: Turnover for six months to December 29 £3.31m (£2.5m). Loss £23,000 (profit £2,000) after exceptional items write down £1,000 (nil). No interim dividend.

G. & G. Kynoch: Turnover for half-year to February 29 £279,000 (£250,000). Pre-tax profit £12,000 (£10,000). No interim dividend.

Scottish Ontario Investment: Gross revenue for year to March 31 £1.1m (£1.0m). Earnings per share, including 0.43p non-recurring income, 3.41p (2.48p). Assets value per share, 78.6p (53p). Dividend, 4.5p gross (3.46p).

Rockies & Horton: Dividend for 1979, 11.42p gross (14.94p). Pre-tax profit £285,000 (£280,000). EPS 3.75p (5.28p). Dividend 1.43p gross (1.88p). Group has disposed of 100,000 shares of one-fifth of the company.

Booker McConnell: Chairman says in his annual statement that although some of companies' business needs to be restructured, the group's overall results will be determined by the success of its engineering, where the group has a strong position in the food distribution following the acquisition of Kearsley & Tongue.

Weeks Alexander has sold on behalf of Weeks Traders the Baring Road household premises in Hull for £244,000. This completes sale of surplus industrial property owned by the group, which will substantially reduce group borrowings.

Viking Resources Trust: Income for year to March 31 £774,000 (£751,000). Pre-tax profit £663,000 (£641,000). EPS 3.24p (1.83p). Dividend 4.14p gross (1.83p). Proposed scrip issue of £394,000, or 68 per cent of its capital.

Imperial Oil of Canada yesterday announced plans to give shareholders rights to purchase one additional share for each five shares held. The price had not yet been set.

Imperial said about 26 million shares would be involved in the offering.

Hammerson beats forecast

Hammerson Property raised profits last year by 24 per cent to £7.63m, some £200,000 ahead of the forecast made by Mr Stanley Mason, the chairman, at the time of last November's £35.6m rights issue.

As predicted, the dividend is almost doubled to 17.7p gross while a 50 per cent increase in the payment to 25.7p gross (at current tax rates) is forecast for the current year.

Below the line the minorities charge rose from £1.2m to £1.47m while extraordinary income reflecting profits on the sale of properties previously held for investment rose from £2.3m to £2.7m.

Deferred interest and other development outgoings written off rose from £2.5m to £2.9m to leave earnings per share of 17.75p against 11.56p previously. A one-for-one scrip issue is planned to improve marketability.

Last year's successful rights issue was designed to help fund the £42.3m purchase of Jardine Matheson subsidiary Ransong Properties.

Reunion's main significance to Hammerson is its 25 per cent interest in Woolston House in the City of London. As a result of the deal the property is now 100 per cent owned by Hammerson and under current valuation is said to be worth £75m compared with the £18.75m value earlier placed on Hammerson's 75 per cent stake.

'Dawn raid' on Revertex shares

By Philip Robinson

Another of the controversial "dawn raids" was staged in the stock market yesterday as stockbrokers Rowe and Pimman snapped up nearly a third of Revertex Chemicals for a price of 25p a share.

Carto at a 35 per cent premium over the prevailing market price, it is still considering whether to make a full bid.

The high prices paid, criticized because only big financial institutions get a chance to sell at premium prices and the small investors are squeezed out, are the subject of urgent discussion by a Council for the Securities Industry committee which is now reviewing the Takeover Code.

In yesterday's share buying spree, when Yule Carto spent £1.7m buying a 29.5 per cent stake in Revertex, Rowe and Pimman did go into the market and announce that it was a

buyer of 4.2m shares at 40p, before the purchases began. Even so it is thought unlikely that many of the shares, which last night closed 7p up at 36p, came from small investors.

Rowe and Pimman said last night that it was difficult to assess the percentage of small investors selling, but half the shares were bought in the market and half came from institutions. The deal was completed in 45 minutes.

However, two big institutional shareholders, the Prudential Assurance with 5.3 per cent stake and Britannic Assurance holding 6.3 per cent of the shares, turned the offer down.

Controversy over market raids was sparked just over a year ago when American group Rockwell swooped on Wilmut Breckend, buying a 29.9 per cent stake. Then came heavy buying in Consolidated Gold Fields.

Francis Industries set to repel unwanted bids

By Our Financial Staff

Francis Industries is looking for ways to avoid a takeover bid. Having increased profits by 28 per cent, turned round its current account from an £875,000 overdraft to net cash of £244,000, it is also sitting on assets of 98.4p a share against a share price of 58p.

As if that was not enough, it is also involved in industries—packaging and automotive—in which the number of predatory giants is enormous.

Approaches have not been made so far, but the rise in

profits from £1.5m to £1.9m on turnover up from £27.7m to £32.8m in 1979, has board fear, may flush them out.

One way of making themselves more difficult to swallow is by an acquisition, and companies with price tags of between £1m and £5m both in the United Kingdom and abroad are being considered.

The stumbling block is the expense of using shares which currently yield 12 per cent, on the basis of gross dividends of 6.79p, and sell on a p/e ratio of 3.4, on stated earnings of 17.24p.

M & G accepts offer for Hoffmann stake

Burns Philp, the Australian conglomerate, is close to winning its battle for control of Hoffmann after gaining the approval of a leading stakeholder, M & G Units Trust Group.

M & G has accepted Burns Philp's 88p a share offer in respect of its 11.5 per cent holding and total acceptances now amounts to 34.4 per cent.

Together with recent purchases Burns Philp can claim control of 46 per cent of the ordinary and 67.4 per cent of the preference shares.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	17%
Barclays Bank	17%
BCCI Bank	17%
Consolidated Credit	17%
C. Hoare & Co	17%
Lloyds Bank	17%
London Mercantile	17%
Midland Bank	17%
Nat West Bank	17%
Rossminster	17%
TSB	17%
Williams & Glyn's	17%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 15pc. up to £25,000 15.5pc. over £25,000 15.5pc.

International

Agfa-Gevaert loss

The Belgian-West German Agfa-Gevaert group has reported a tax loss of DM117.8m (£27.5m) after a profit of DM20.4m in 1978.

The group expects to return to profit this year if the adverse price remains at or around current levels, the managing board chairman, M Andre Leyens, said.

He said the photographic group is not pessimistic about developments this year but declined to make a forecast of results.

Credito Italiano

Credito Italiano, Italy's third-ranking credit institution, posted 1979 net income of 14,100m lire (£2m), or 88 lire a share, unchanged from a year earlier.

Locatec acquired

Thomson-CSF and CIT-Alcatel said yesterday that they had each acquired 182,000 shares of Société Locatec, France's biggest television rental company, or 68 per cent of its capital.

The acquisition follows the government's rejection of an earlier bid by Thoma, of Britain, for 50 per cent of Locatec's capital.

Imperial Oil

Imperial Oil of Canada yesterday announced plans to give shareholders rights to purchase one additional share for each five shares held. The price had not yet been set.

Record first quarter sales for Squibb

Squibb Corp reported higher sales and income from continuing businesses for the first quarter of 1980.

Sales rose to a record \$347m in the quarter, an increase of 16 per cent from sales of \$300m in the first quarter of last year. Income from continuing businesses was \$14.7m or 32 cents a share, up 5 per cent from comparable income of \$14m, or 31 cents a share, in the first quarter of 1979.

Net income was \$16.7m, or 36 cents a share, compared with \$15.7m, or 32 cents a share, in the first quarter of 1979.

Currency factors cut Johnson world earnings

Johnson and Johnson said various currency-related economic factors unfavourably affected first quarter international earnings.

The company said these factors did not include currency gains related to international subsidiaries' exposed assets and liabilities, which added \$2.5m, or 4 cents a share, to total net earnings.

It said international subsidiaries' sales increased by 20.4 per cent over a year ago to \$523m and earnings rose by \$29.2m, to \$51.5m before any currency effects.

Johnson reported first quarter earnings of \$110.6m, or \$1.80 a share, compared with \$95m, or \$1.56 a share, a year ago.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

275	185	Bardon Hill	275	—	13.8	5.0	+8.1
100	80	County Cars Pref	80	—	15.3	19.1	—
100	80	Deborah Ord	95	-1	5.0	5.3	10.4
112	88	Frank Horsell	113	—	7.9	7.0	7.0
129	98	Frederick Parker	101	-1	12.8	12.7	+4.6
156	102	George Blair	107	-1	16.5	15.4	—
70	45	Jackson Group	69	-2	5.2	7.5	+4.1
153	111	James Burroughs	112	+1	7.2	8.4	9.8
300	242	Robert Jenkins	285	+3	31.3	11.0	9.1
22	175	Torday Limited	22	+1	14.3	6.4	+5.8
24	115	Twinkl Ord	151	-1	0.8	5.3	*3.0
80	70	Twinkl 12% ULS	75	-2	12.0	36.0	—
56	23	Unilock Holdings	48	-2	2.6	5.4	10.2
50	46	Unilock Holdings New	46	—	—	—	9.8
99	42	Walter Alexander	94	—	4.4	4.6	6.2
192	136	W. S. Yeates	192	-12.1	6.3	3.1	+3.1

* Accounts prepared under provision of SSAP15

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Discount market

The discount houses again needed help on an exceptionally large scale yesterday.

In fact, 10 or 11 of them took M.R. loans across the weekend of exceptionally large proportions, quite apart from assistance routed via the authorities' purchases of a moderate quantity of Treasury bills from banks and houses and a small number of local authority bills from the houses. Houses were paying 17 per cent (or fresh secured money for much of the day. At the close, some small sums trickled out in the hand of 161, a general movement that was helped by the Bank of England's help had been a little overdue.

Wall Street

at noon, the "effective" exchange rate index, measuring the pound's value against a "basket" of currencies, was 0.6 up at 74.1—the highest since its introduction in March, 1977. The index closed 0.3 up at 73.4.

In dollar terms, the pound gained 1.05 cents to \$2.760, having reached \$2.950 during the session.

on volume of over 2.5 million shares.

[illegible]

to 55 and General Motors, announced a 10 per cent

to 55 and General Motors, announced a 10 per cent increase in its salaried workforce worldwide. Ford added 2 to Boeing 1 to 371, Union Carbide 1 to 391, Du Pont 11 to 35, Eastman Kodak, which cut film prices, one to 491.

Sterling: Other

Markets

EMS European Currency Rates

NAME	AGE	SEX	RELATION	DATE	TIME	PLACE	REMARKS
John Doe	25	M	Student	1945	10:30	Room 101	Present
Jane Smith	22	F	Student	1945	11:00	Room 101	Present
Robert Brown	28	M	Student	1945	11:30	Room 101	Present
William Green	30	M	Student	1945	12:00	Room 101	Present
Thomas White	35	M	Student	1945	12:30	Room 101	Present
Charles Black	40	M	Student	1945	13:00	Room 101	Present
Elizabeth Gray	45	F	Student	1945	13:30	Room 101	Present
James Blue	50	M	Student	1945	14:00	Room 101	Present
Mary Red	55	F	Student	1945	14:30	Room 101	Present
John Brown	60	M	Student	1945	15:00	Room 101	Present
Jane Smith	65	F	Student	1945	15:30	Room 101	Present
Robert Brown	70	M	Student	1945	16:00	Room 101	Present
William Green	75	M	Student	1945	16:30	Room 101	Present
Thomas White	80	M	Student	1945	17:00	Room 101	Present
Charles Black	85	M	Student	1945	17:30	Room 101	Present
Elizabeth Gray	90	F	Student	1945	18:00	Room 101	Present
James Blue	95	M	Student	1945	18:30	Room 101	Present
Mary Red	100	F	Student	1945	19:00	Room 101	Present
John Brown	105	M	Student	1945	19:30	Room 101	Present
Jane Smith	110	F	Student	1945	20:00	Room 101	Present
Robert Brown	115	M	Student	1945	20:30	Room 101	Present
William Green	120	M	Student	1945	21:00	Room 101	Present
Thomas White	125	M	Student	1945	21:30	Room 101	Present
Charles Black	130	M	Student	1945	22:00	Room 101	Present
Elizabeth Gray	135	F	Student	1945	22:30	Room 101	Present
James Blue	140	M	Student	1945	23:00	Room 101	Present
Mary Red	145	F	Student	1945	23:30	Room 101	Present
John Brown	150	M	Student	1945	24:00	Room 101	Present
Jane Smith	155	F	Student	1945	24:30	Room 101	Present
Robert Brown	160	M	Student	1945	25:00	Room 101	Present
William Green	165	M	Student	1945	25:30	Room 101	Present
Thomas White	170	M	Student	1945	26:00	Room 101	Present
Charles Black	175	M	Student	1945	26:30	Room 101	Present
Elizabeth Gray	180	F	Student	1945	27:00	Room 101	Present
James Blue	185	M	Student	1945	27:30	Room 101	Present
Mary Red	190	F	Student	1945	28:00	Room 101	Present
John Brown	195	M	Student	1945	28:30	Room 101	Present
Jane Smith	200	F	Student	1945	29:00	Room 101	Present
Robert Brown	205	M	Student	1945	29:30	Room 101	Present
William Green	210	M	Student	1945	30:00	Room 101	Present
Thomas White	215	M	Student	1945	30:30	Room 101	Present
Charles Black	220	M	Student	1945	31:00	Room 101	Present
Elizabeth Gray	225	F	Student	1945	31:30	Room 101	Present
James Blue	230	M	Student	1945	32:00	Room 101	Present
Mary Red	235	F	Student	1945	32:30	Room 101	Present
John Brown	240	M	Student	1945	33:00	Room 101	Present
Jane Smith	245	F	Student	1945	33:30	Room 101	Present
Robert Brown	250	M	Student	1945	34:00	Room 101	Present
William Green	255	M	Student	1945	34:30	Room 101	Present
Thomas White	260	M	Student	1945	35:00	Room 101	Present
Charles Black	265	M	Student	1945	35:30	Room 101	Present
Elizabeth Gray	270	F	Student	1945	36:00	Room 101	Present
James Blue	275	M	Student	1945	36:30	Room 101	Present

51 1 2 52

Silver: Limit—up 50c
New York, Aug. 25.—SILVER futures closed limit-up 50c on strong speculative buying by metal workers about United States-Spanish conflict.

Spot April: finished 122 cents
at 9:15 AM on Durac after hour
\$15.30 on news this morning
unsuccessful in bid \$10.00

[illegible]

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x)$ defined by the equation

Authorized Unit Trust Managers		General (All Unit Managers)
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BELL'S
SCOTCH WHISKY
BELL'S

Stock Exchange Prices

Scattered selling

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Monday. Dealings End, May 9. Contango Day, May 12. Settlement Day, May 19

Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BELL'S
SCOTCH WHISKY
BELL'S

BRITISH FUNDS				COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL				MINES				FINANCIAL TRUSTS				INSURANCE				INVESTMENT TRUSTS				PROPERTY				RUBBER				TEA				MISCELLANEOUS											
Company	Price	Change	% P/E	Company	Price	Change	% P/E	Company	Price	Change	% P/E	Company	Price	Change	% P/E	Company	Price	Change	% P/E	Company	Price	Change	% P/E	Company	Price	Change	% P/E	Company	Price	Change	% P/E	Company	Price	Change	% P/E	Company	Price	Change	% P/E	Company	Price	Change	% P/E				
British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.0	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.0	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.0	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.0	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.0	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.0	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.0	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.0	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.0	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.0	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.0	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.0
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